The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED 1786.---VOL. 89.---NO. 163.
THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 6, 1876.
THREE CENTS A COPY---$8 PER ANNUM.

SECOND EDITION

THE CENTENNIAL.

The Celebration in Philadelphia.

CEREMONIES IN INDEPENDENCE SQUARE.

National Ode by Bayard Taylor.

ORATION BY HON. WILLIAM M. EVARTS.

PHILADELPHIA, July 4.—The day was ushered in by the firing of a national salute in Fairmount Park and by the ringing of chimes and church bells throughout the city. At a very early hour throngs of people from all sections of the city commenced moving towards the streets through which the military parade was to pass, and by half past eight o'clock those streets were crowded to their utmost capacity. The display of bunting on the principal streets was simply wonderful. Banks, stores, public buidings and residences were all gay with flags and streamers. The procession formed in line on Broad street, and commenced to move at half past eight. The troops were enthusiastically cheered at different points on the route. A stand had been erected in front of

Independence Hall,

from which the troops were reviewed by Gen. Sherman. To the right of him upon the platform was Prince Oscar of Sweden, and on his left Secretary Cameron. The following persons also had places on the stand: Gen. Saigo, of the Japanese Centennial Commission; Col. Marvin, of Spain; Mr. Jno. Fernie, of England; Capt. Ulner, Lieut. Bousivitz and Paymaster Usbrink, of the Swedish frigate Balder; Capt. Ankarkrona and Lieut. Passe, of the Swedish navy; Gen. Conner, of Maine, with his full staff; Gov. Lippitt, of Rhode Island; ex-Gov. Bigler, of Pennsylvania; ex-Lieut. Gov. Cox, of Maryland; Gen. Hawley, President of the Centennial Committee. There were also upon the platform a number of foreign Centennial Commissioners and military and naval officers. Among the

Features of the Parade

was the Centennial Legion, which was organized especially for the procession, and is composed of a company from each of the thirteen original States. The commemorative exercises of the day were held in Independence Square, and at 10 o'clock every available spot in the square and on the streets in the vicinity was crowded with people. A stand with seats for 4,000 invited guests had been erected, and at 10:15, when the exercises commenced, were entirely filled. Members of the Japanese Centennial Commission were among the first to take their places on the platform. The arrival of Gov. Hayes and Gen. Sherman and Gen. Sheridan soon after was the signal for great cheering. Among other distinguished persons on the platform were Gov. Bagley, of Michigan; ex-Gov. Noyes, of Ohio; Rev. Dr. Sommerville, of Rhode Island; Gov. Axtell, of New Mexico; Bishops Howe and Simpson, together with gentlemen who participated in the proceedings.

At 10:15 o'clock Gen. Hawley called the immense assemblage to order, and an orchestra of 250 musicians, under the leadership of Prof. Gilmore, opened with a grand overture, the "Great Republic," arranged for the occasion. While the music was in progress a shout of enthusiasm signalized the arrival of the Brazilian Emperor, Dom Pedro. He came directly to the front of the platform and acknowledged the cheers of the people by raising his hat, and then retired to his seat. At the conclusion of the music Gen. Hawley advanced to the stand, and made the following address:

Gen. Hawley's Address.

Fellow-citizens and friends of all nations. One hundred years ago a republic was proclaimed on this spot, and we have come together to celebrate to-day by peaceful and simple observances our wonder, our pride and our gratitude. These presences here to-day prove the good will existing among all nations. To the strangers among us a thousand welcomes. [Applause.] To the land we love, liberty, peace, justice, prosperity and the blessing of God to all time. By direction of the Commission I have the honor to announce as presiding officer of the day Hon. Thomas W. Ferry, Vice President of the United States.

General Hawley was greeted with an outburst of applause as he took his seat.

Vice President Ferry's Address.

Mr. Ferry, when quiet had been restored, spoke as follows:

Citizens of our Centennial: The regretful absence of the President of the United States casts on me the honor of presiding on this eventful occasion.

Much as I value the official distinction, I prize much more the fact that severally we hold, and successfully we maintain, the right to the prouder title of American citizens.

It ranks all others. It makes office, unmakes officers, and creates States. One hundred years ago, in yonder historical structure, heroic statesmen sat, and gravely chose between royal rule, and popular sovereignty. Inspired with the spirit which animated the Roman sage who, on the midst of Mars Hill, declared that of one blood were made all nations of men, those Centennial sages echoed in the midst of Independence Hall their immortal declaration that all men are created free and equal. Appealing to the God of justice and of battle for the rectitude and firmness of their purpose, they pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor to the abstract principle of the freedom and equality of the human race.

To-day, in this rounding hour of a century, appealing to the same God of justice and of peace, we praise Him for, and pledge our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor to maintain the spirit of that declaration now made universal by the fundamental law of the land. We, the people of the United States, in this Centennial memorial pay double tribute to the most high one of grateful acknowledgment of the fulfilled pledge of our fathers to overthrow Royalism, and the other of joyful assurance of the fulfilling pledge of their sons to uphold Republicanism.

The great powers of the earth honor the spirit of American fidelity to the cause of human freedom by the exhibition of their wares and the presence of their titled peers, to grace and dignify the world's homage paid to the Centennial genius of American liberty.

Three millions of people grown to forty-three millions; and thirteen colonies enlarged to a nation of thirty-seven States, with the thirty-eighth, the Centennial State, forsaking eight territories, and on the threshold of the Union, abiding executive admission; these attest the forecast and the majesty of the Declaration of 1776.

It was nothing short of the utterance of the sovereignty of manhood and the worth of American citizenship.

Its force is fast supplanting the assumption of the Divine right of Kings, by virtue of the supreme law of the nation, that the people alone hold the sole power to rule. Nations succeded each other in following the example of this Republic, and the force of American institutions bids fair to bring about a general reversal of the source of political power.

When that period shall come, Great Britain, so magnanimous in presence on this auspicious era, will then, if not before, praise the events when American Independence was won under Washington, and when freedom and equality of races were achieved under Lincoln and Grant.

Prayer.

Right Rev. Wm. Bacon Stevens, D. D., Bishop of Pennsylvania, was introduced, and delivered the following prayer:

"O Almighty and Eternal God, we come before Thee to praise Thy glorious name, and to give Thee most humble and hearty thanks for the inestimable blessings which as a Nation we this day enjoy.

"We devoutly recognize Thy Father's hand in the planting and nurturing of these colonies, in carrying them through the perils and trials of war; in establishing them in peace; and in permitting us to celebrate this hundredth birthday of our independence. We thank Thee, O God, that Thou didst inspire the hearts of Thy servants to lay here the foundations of peace and liberty; to proclaim here those principles which have wrought out for us such civil and religious blessings; and to set up here a Government which Thou hast crowned by Thy blessing, and guarded by Thy hand to this day.

"Thou hast safely brought us to the beginning of another century of national life, Defend and bless us in the same, O God, with Thy mighty power. Give peace and prosperity in all our borders, unity and charity among all classes, and a true and hearty love of country to all our people. Keep far from us all things hurtful to the welfare of the nation, and give to us all things necessary for our true growth and progress.

"Bless, O Thou Mighty Ruler of the Universe, Thy servants to whom are committed the Executive, the Legislative and Judicial Government of this land. Be pleased to direct and prosper all their consultations to the advancement of Thy glory, the good of Thy church, the safety, honor and welfare of Thy people; that all things may be so ordered and settled by their endeavors, upon the best and surest foundations, that peace and happiness, truth and justice, religion and true liberty may be established among us for all generations. Make us to know, therefore, on this day of our Nation's festivity, and to consider it in our hearts, that Thou art God in heaven above, and the earth beneath, and that there is no God else beside Thee.

"Enable us to keep Thy stand and Thy judgments which Thou hast commanded, that it may go well with us and with our children; that we and they may fear Thy name and obey Thy Law, and that Thou mayest prolong the days of this nation through all coming time.

"Pour out Thy Fatherly blessing upon our whole country upon, all our lawful pursuits and industries, upon all our households and institutions of learning and benevolence, that rejoicing in Thy smile, and strengthened by Thy might, this nation may go on through all the years of this new century a praise and a joy of the whole earth, so that all who look upon it may be able to say, 'Truly God is in the midst of her, she shall not be moved.'

"These things and whatsoever else we need for our national preservation and perpetuity, we humbly ask in the name, and through the mediation of Thy dear Son, to whom with the Father and the Holy Ghost, be ascribed all might, majesty, dominion and power, world without end. Amen."

During the delivery of the prayer, the male portion of the audience respectfully removed their hats, the guests and others on the platform rising to their feet.

Hymn.

The following hymn was then sung by the chorus, with orchestra accompaniment:

Welcome to the Nations.

BY OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

I.

Bright on the banners of lily and rose
Lo, the last sun on our century sets!
Wreath the black cannon that scowled on our foes,
All but her friendships the Nation forgets!
All but her friends and their welcome forgets!
These are around her: But where are her foes?
Lo, while the sun of her century sets
Peace with her garlands of lily and rose!

II.

Welcome! a shout like the war trumpet swell
Wakes the wild echoes that slumber aroused!
Welcome! it quivers from Liberty's bell;
Welcome! the walls of her temple resound!
Hark! the grey walls of her temple resound!
Fade the far voices o'er hill-side and dell;
Welcome! still whispers the echoes around;
Welcome! still trembles on Liberty's bell!

III.

Thrones of the Continents! Isles of the Sea!
Yours are the garlands of peace we entwine;
Welcome, once more, to the land of the free,
Shadowed alike by the palm and the pine;
Softly the murmur, the palm and the pine;
"Hushed is our strife, in the land of the free;"
Over your children their branches entwine,
Thrones of the Continent! Isles of the Sea!

The people were very attentive while the hymn was being sung, and at its close manifested their approbation with shouts of applause.

Declaration of Independence.

Next came the reading of the Declaration of Independence, by Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia. As Mr. Lee was introduced to the audience the excitement was wonderful, and after it had subsided somewhat, His Honor, Mayor W. S. Stokely came forward with the original Declaration and held it before the people. The effect was magical. People shouted, clapped their hands and threw up their caps and acted as if they felt all their hopes of liberty were centered in the immortal document.

Those upon the platform rose and joined in the enthusiasm.

Before the reading of the Declaration General Hawley proposed three cheers, which were given with tremendous will, resounding from one end of the square to the other. Then the orchestra took up the strain, and in stirring tones gave "The Star Spangled Banner."

Mr. Lee then advanced, and in a clear, measured voice began reciting the Declaration.

During the reading, Mr. Lee was frequently interrupted as some patriotic sentiment would be heard.

Greeting From Brazil.

Following the reading of the Declaration, came the "Greeting from Brazil,"—a hymn for the First Centennial of American Independence, composed by A. Carlos Gomez, of Brazil, at the request of his Majesty, Dom Pedro II., Emperor of Brazil. The announcement of this portion of the programme was received by the assemblage with every manifestation of favor. The Emperor arose to his feet, with the rest of the distinguished personages present and listened with great attention.

The Ode.

Mr. John Welsh, President of the Centennial Board of Finance, then stepped forward and said: "I have the honor to introduce to you Bayard Taylor, of Pennsylvania, who will read a poem, "The National Ode."

Mr. Taylor was very happily greeted, and then, with his usual power and eloquence, recited the ode as follows:

The National Ode—July 4, 1876.

[BY BAYARD TAYLOR.]

I.—1.

Sun of the Stately Day,
Let Asia into the shadow drift,
Let Europe bask in thy ripened ray,
And over the severing ocean lift
A brow of broader splendor!
Give light to the eager eyes
Of the Land that waits to behold thee rise:
The gladness of morning lend her,
With the triumph of noon attend her,
And the peace of the vesper skies!
For lo! she cometh now,
With hope on the lip and pride on the brow,
Stronger, and dearer, and fairer,
To smile on the love we bear her—
To live, as we dreamed her and sought her,
Liberty's latest daughter!
In the clefts of the rocks, in the secret places,
We found her traces,
On the hills, in the crash of woods that fall,
We heard her call:
When the lines of battle broke,
We saw her face in the fiery smoke;
Through toil, and anguish, and desolation,
We followed and found her
With the grace of a virgin Nation
As a sacred zone around her!
Who shall rejoice
With a righteous voice,
Far-heard through the ages if not she?
For the menace is dumb that defied her,
The doubt is dead that denied her,
And she stands acknowledged, and strong and free!

II.—1.

Ah, hark! the solemn undertone
On every wind of human story blown.
A large divinely-moulded Fate
Questions the right and purpose of a State,
And in its plan sublime
Our eras are the dust of Time.
The far-off Yesterday of power
Creeps back with stealthy feet,
Invades the lordship of the hour,
And at our banquet takes the unbidden seat.
From all unchronicled and silent ages
Before the Future first begot the Past,
Till History dared, at last,
To write eternal words on granite pages;
From Egypt's tawny drift, and Assur's mound,
And where, uplifted white and far,
Earth highest yearns to meet a star,
And man his manhood by the Ganges found,—
Imperial heads, of old millennial sway,
And still by some pale splendor crowned,
Chill as a corpse-light in full-orbed day,
In ghostly-grandeur rise
And say, through stony lips and vacant eyes:
"Thou that assertest freedom, power and fame,
Declare to us thy claim!"

I.—2.

On the shores of a Continent cast,
She won the inviolate soil
By loss of heirdom of all the Past,
And faith in the royal right of Toil!
She planted homes on the savage sod:
Into the wilderness lone
She walked with fearless feet,
In her hand the divining-rod,
Till the veins of the mountains beat
With fire of metal and force of stone!
She set the speed of the river-head
To turn the mills of her bread;
She drove her ploughshare deep
Through the prairie's thousand-centuried sleep;
To the South, and West, and North,
She called Pathfinder forth,
Her faithful and sole companion,
Where the flushed sierra, snowy-starred,
Her way to the sunset barred;
And the nameless rivers in thunder and foam
Channelled the terrible canyon!
Nor paused, till her uttermost home
Was built, in the smile of a softer sky
And the glory of beauty still to be,
Where the haunted waves of Asia die
On the strand of the world-wide sea!

II.—2.

The race in conquering,
Some fierce Titanic joy of conquest knows;
Whether in veins of serf or king,
Our ancient blood beats restless in repose.
Challenge of Nature unsubdued
Awaits not man's defiant answer long;
For hardship, even as wrong,
Provokes the level-eyed, heroic mood.
This for herself she did: but that which lies,
As over earth the skies,
Blending all forms in one benignant glow,—
Crowned conscience, tender care,
Justice, that answers every bondman's prayer,
Freedom where Faith may lead or thought may dare,
The power of minds that know,
Passion of hearts that feel,
Purchased by blood and woe,
Guarded by fire and steel,—
Hath she secured? What blazon on her shield,
In the clear Century's light
Shines to the world revealed,
Declaring nobler triumph, born of Right?

I.—3.

Foreseen in the vision of sages,
Foretold when martyrs bled,
She was born of the longings of ages,
By the truth of the noble dead
And the faith of the living fed!
No blood in her lightest veins
Frets at remembered chains,
Nor shame of bondage has bowed her head.
In her form and features still
The unblenching Puritan will,
Cavalier honor, Huguenot grace,
The Quaker truth and sweetness,
And the strength of the danger-girdled race
Of Holland, blend in a proud completeness.
From the homes of all, where her being began,
She took what she gave to Man;
Justice, that knew no station,
Belief, as soul decreed,
Free air for aspiration,
Free force for independent deed!
She takes, but to give again,
As the sea returns the rivers in rain;
And gathers the chosen of her seed
From the hunted of every crown and creed.
Her Germany dwells by a gentler Rhine;
Her Ireland sees the old sunburst shine;
Her France pursues some dream divine;
Her Norway keeps his mountain pine;
Her Italy waits by the western brine;
And, broad-based under all,
Is planted England's oaken-hearted mood,
As rich in fortitude
As e'er went worldward from the island-wall!
Fused in her candid light,
To one strong race all races here unite:
Tongues melt in hers, hereditary foemen
Forget their sword and slogan, kith and clan;
'Twas glory, once, to be a Roman:
She makes it glory, now, to be a Man!

II.—3.

Bow down!
Doff thine æonian crown!
One hour forget
The glory, and recall the debt:
Make expiation,
Of humbler mood,
For the pride of thine exultation
O'er peril conquered and strife subdued!
But half the right is wrested
When victory yields her prize,
And half the marrow tested
When old endurance dies.
In the sight of them that love thee,
Bow to the Greater above thee!
He faileth not to smite
The idle ownership of Right,
Nor spare to sinews fresh from trial,
And virtue schooled in long denial,
The tests that wait for thee
In larger perils of prosperity.
Here, at the Century's awful shrine,
Bow to thy Father's God—and thine!

I.—4.

Behold! she bendeth now,
Humbling the chaplet of her hundred years:
There is a solemn sweetness on her brow,
And in her eyes are sacred tears.
Can she forget,
In present joy, the burden of her debt,
When for a captive race
She grandly staked and won
The total promise of her power begun,
And bared her bosom's grace
To the sharp wound that inly tortures yet?
Can she forget
The million graves her young devotion set,
The hands that clasp above
From either side in sad, returning love?
Can she forget,
Here, where the Ruler of to-day,
The Citizen of to-morrow,
And equal thousands to rejoice and pray
Beside these holy walls are met,
Her birth-cry, mixed of keenest bliss and sorrow?
Where, on July's immortal morn
Held forth, the people saw her head
And shouted to the world: "The King is dead,
But lo! the Heir is born!"
When fire of youth, and sober trust of age,
In farmer, soldier, priest and sage,
Arose and cast upon her
Baptismal garments—never robes so fair
Clad prince in old-world air,—
Their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor!

II.—4.

Arise! Recrown thy head,
Radiant with blessings of the Dead!
Bear from this hallowed place
The prayer that purifies thy lips,
The light of courage that defies eclipse,
The rose of Man's new morning on thy face!
Let no iconoclast
Invade thy rising Pantheon of the Past,
To make a blank where Adams stood,
To touch the Father's sheathed and sacred blade,
Spoil crowns on Jefferson and Franklin laid,
Or wash from Freedom's feet the stain of Lincoln's blood!
Hearken, as from that haunted hall
Their voices call:
"We lived and died for thee:
We greatly dared that thou might'st be;
So from thy children still
We claim denials which at last fulfill,
And freedom yielded to preserve thee free!
Beside clear-hearted Right
That smiles at Power's uplifted rod,
Plant duties that requite,
And Order that sustains, upon thy sod,
And stand in stainless might
Above all self, and only less than God!"

III.—1.

Here may thy solemn challenge end,
All-proving Past, and each discordance die
Of doubtful augury,
Or in one choral with the Present blend,
And that half-heard sweet harmony
Of something nobler than our sons may see!
Though poignant memories burn
Of days that were, and may return,
When thy fleet foot, O Huntress of the Woods,
The slippery brinks of danger knew,
And dim the eyesight grew
That was so sure in thine old solitudes,—
Yet stays some richer sense
Won from the mixture of thine elements,
To guide the vagrant scheme
And winnow truth from each conflicting dream!
Yet in thy blood shall live
Some force unspent, some essence primitive,
To seize the highest use of things,
For Fate to mold thee to her plan,
Denied the food of kings,
Withheld the udder and the orchard fruits,
Fed thee with savage roots,
And forced thy harsher milk from barren breasts of man!

III.—2.

O sacred Woman-Form,
Of the first People's need and passion wrought,—
No thin, pale ghost of Thought,
But fair as Morning and as heart's-blood warm,—
Wearing thy priestly tiar on Judah's hills;
Clear eyed beneath Athene's helm of gold;
Or from Rome's central seat
Hearing the pulses of the Continents beat
In thunder where her legions rolled;
Compact of high heroic hearts and wills,
Whose being circles all
The selfless aims of men, and all fulfills;
Thyself not free, so long as one is thrall;
Goddess, that as a Nation lives,
And as a Nation dies,
That for her children as a man defies,
And to her children as a mother gives,—
Take our fresh fealty now!
No more a Chieftainess, with wampum-zone
And feather-cinctured brow,—
No more a new Britannia, grown
To spread an equal banner to the breeze,
And lift thy trident o'er the double seas;
But with unborrowed crest,
In thine own native beauty dressed —
The front of pure command, the unflinching eye,
thine own!

III.—3.

Look up, look forth, and on!
There's light in the dawning sky;
The clouds are parting, the night is gone:
Prepare for the work of the day!
Fallow thy pastures lie
And far thy shepherds stray,
And the fields of thy vast domain
Are waiting for purer seed
Of knowledge, desire, and deed.
For keener sunshine and mellower rain!
But keep thy garments pure:
Pluck them back, with the old disdain,
From touch of the hands that stain!
So shall thy strength endure.
Transmute into good the gold of Gain,
Compel to beauty thy ruder powers,
Till the bounty of coming hours
Shall plant, on thy fields apart,
With the oak of Toil, the rose of Art!
Be watchful, and keep us so:
Be strong, and fear no foe:
Be just, and the world shall know!
With the same love love us, as we give;
And the day shall never come,
That finds us weak or dumb
To join and smile and cry
In the great task, for thee to die,
And the greater task, for thee to live!

At the close of the reading of the ode, Mr. Taylor was very heartily applauded, and was greeted with three huzzas from the admiring assemblage.

Our National Banner.

The next on the programme, the Grand Triumphal March, with chorus, "Our National Banner," words by Dexter Smith, of Massachusetts; music by Sir Julius Benedict, of England. Orchestra and Chorus. The words are:

I.

O'er the high and o'er the lowly
Floats that banner bright and holy
In the rays of freedom's sun;
In the nation's heart imbedded,
O'er our Union newly wedded,
One in all, and all in one.

II.

Let the banner wave forever,
May its lustrous stars fade never
Till the stars shall pale on high;
While there's right the wrong defeating,
While there's hope in true heart beating,
Truth and freedom shall not die.

III.

As it floated long before us,
Be it ever floating o'er us,
O'er our land from shore to shore;
There are freemen yet to wave it,
Millions who would die to save it,—
Wave it, save it evermore.

Wm. M. Evarts, of New York, was then introduced, and was the recipient of loud and long continued cheers. When the excitement subsided he spoke as follows:

Mr. Evarts' Address.

The event which to-day we commemorate supplies its own reflections and enthusiasms and brings its own plaudits. They do not at all hang on the voice of the speaker, nor do they greatly depend upon the contacts and associations of the place. The Declaration of American Independence was, when it occurred, a capital transaction in human affairs; as such it has kept its place in history; as such it will maintain itself while human interest in human institutions shall endure. The scene and the actors, for the profound impression upon the world, at the time and ever since, have owed nothing to dramatic effects, nothing to special exaggerations. To the eye there was nothing wonderful, or vast, or splendid, or pathetic in the movement or the display. Imagination or art can give no sensible grace or decoration to the persons, the place, or the performance, which made up the business of that day. The worth and force that belonged to the agents and the action rest wholly on wisdom, the courage, and the faith that formed and executed the great design, and the potency and permanence of its operation upon the affairs of the world which, as foreseen and legitimate consequences, followed. The dignity of the act is the deliberate, circumspect, open, and serene performance by these men in the clear light of day, and by a concurrent purpose of civic duty, which embraced the greatest hazards to themselves and to all the people from whom they held this disputed discretion, but which, to their sober judgments, promised benefits to that people and their prosperity, from generation to generation, exceeding these hazards and commensurate with its own fitness. The question of their conduct is to be measured by their actual weight and pressure of the manifold considerations which surrounded the subject before them, and by the abundant evidence that they comprehended their vastness and variety. By a voluntary and responsible choice they willed to do what was done, and what without their will would not have been done. Thus estimated, the illustrious act covers all who participated in it with its own renown, and makes them forever conspicuous among men, as it is forever famous among events. And thus the signers of the Declaration of our Independence "wrote their names where all nations should behold them, and all time should not efface them." It was, "in the course of human events," intrusted to them to determine whether the fullness of time had come when a nation could be born in a day. They declared the independence of a new nation in the sense in which men declare emancipation or declare war; the declaration created what was declared.

Famous, always, among men are the founders of States, and fortunate above all others in such fame are these, our fathers, whose combined wisdom and courage began the great structure of our national existence, and laid sure the foundations of liberty and justice on which it rests. Fortunate, first, in the clearness of their title and in the world's acceptance of their rightful claim. Fortunate, next, in the enduring magnitude of the State they founded and the beneficence of its protection of the vast interests of human life and happiness which have here had their home. Fortunate, again, in the admiring imitation of their work, which the institutions of the most powerful and most advanced nations more and more exhibit; and, last of all, fortunate in the full demonstrations of our later time that their work is adequate to withstand the most disastrous storms of human fortunes, and survive unwrecked, unshaken, and unharmed.

This day has now been celebrated by a great people, at each recurrence of its anniversary, for a hundred years, with every form of ostentatious joy, with every demonstration of respect and gratitude for the ancestral virtue which gave it its glory, and with the firmest faith that growing time should neither obscure its luster nor reduce the ardor or discredit the sincerity of its observance. A reverent spirit has explored the lives of the men who took part in the great transaction; has unfolded their characters and exhibited to an admiring posterity the purity of their motives, the sagacity, the bravery, the fortitude, the perseverance which marked their conduct, and which secured the prosperity and permanence of their work.

Philosophy has divined the secrets of all this power, and eloquence emblazoned the magnificence of all its results. The heroic war which fought out the acquiescence of the Old World in the independence of the New; the manifold and masterly forms of noble character and patient and serene wisdom which the great influences of the times begat; the large and splendid scale on which these elevated purposes were wrought out, and the majestic proportions to which they have been filled up; the unended line of eventful progress, casting over backward a flood of light upon the sources of the original energy, and ever forward a promise and a prophecy of unexhausted power—all these have been made familiar to our people by the genius and the devotion of historians and orators. The greatest statesman of the Old World for this same period of a hundred years have traced the initial steps in these events, looked into the nature of the institutions thus founded, weighed by the Old-World wisdom, and measured by recorded experience, the probable fortunes of this new adventure on an unknown sea. This circumspect and searching survey of our wide field of political and social experiment, no doubt, has brought them a diversity of judgment as to the past, and of expectation as to the future. But, of the magnitude and the novelty and the power of the forces set at work by the event we commemorate, no competent authorities have ever greatly differed. The contemporary judgment of Burke is scarcely an overstatement of the European opinion of the immense import of American Independence. He declared: "A great revolution has happened—a revolution made, not by chopping and changing of power in any of the existing States, but by the appearance of a new State, of a new species, in a new part of the globe. It has made as great a change, in all the relations and balances and gravitations of power, as the appearance of a new planet would in the system of the solar world.

It is easy to understand that the rupture between the Colonies and the mother country might have worked a result of political independence that would have involved no such mighty consequences as are here so strongly announced by the most philosophic statesman of his age. The resistance of the Colonies, which came to a head in this revolt, was led in the name and for the maintenance of the liberties of Englishmen, against Parliamentary usurpation and a subversion of the British Constitution. A triumph of those liberties might have ended in an emancipation from the rule of the English Parliament, and a continued submission to the scheme and system of the British monarchy, with an American Parliament adjusted thereto, upon the true principles of the English Constitution. Whether this new political establishment should have maintained loyalty to the British sovereign, or should have been organized under a crown and throne of its own. The transaction would, then, have had no other importance than such as belongs to a dismemberment of existing empire, but with preservation of existing institutions. There would have been, to be sure, a "new state," but not "of a new species," and that it was "in a new part of the globe" would have gone far to make the dismemberment but a temporary and circumstantial disturbance in the old order of things. Indeed, the solidity and perpetuity of that order might have been greatly confirmed by this propagation of the model of the European monarchies in the boundless regions of this continent. It is precisely here that the Declaration of Independence has its immense importance. As a civil act, and by the people's decree—and not by the achievement of the army, or through military motives—at the first stage of the conflict it assigned a new nationality, with its own institutions, as the civilly pre-ordained end to be fought for and secured. It did not leave it to be an after fruit of triumphant war, shaped and measured by military power, and conferred by the army on the people. This assured at the outset the supremacy of civil over military authority, the subordination of the Army to the unarmed people. This deliberative choice of the scope and goal of the Revolution made sure of two things, which must have been always greatly in doubt; if military reasons and events had held the mastery over the civil power. The first was, that nothing less than the independence of the nation, and its separation from the system of Europe, would be attained if our arms were prosperous; and the second, that the new nation would always be the mistress of its own institutions. This might not have been its fate had a triumphant army won the prize of independence, not as a task set for it by the people, and done to its service, but by its own might, and held by its own title, and so to be shaped and dealt with its own weight.

There is the best reason to think that the Congress which declared our independence gave its chief solicitude, not to the hazards of military failure, not to the chance of miscarriage in the project of separation from England; but to the grave responsibility of the military success—of which they made no doubt—and as to what should replace, as government to the new nation, the monarchy of England, which they considered as gone to them for ever from the date of the Declaration.

Nor did this Congress feel any uncertainty, either in disposition or expectation, that the natural and necessary result would preclude the formation of the new Government out of any other materials than such as were to be found in society as established on this side of the Atlantic. These materials they foresaw were capable of, and would tolerate, only such political establishment as would maintain and perpetuate the equality and liberty always enjoyed in the several colonial communities.

But all these limitations upon what was possible still left a large range of anxiety as to what was probable, and might become actual. One thing was too essential to be left uncertain, and the founders of this nation determined that there never should be a moment when the several communities of the different colonies should lose the character of component parts of one nation. By their plantation and growth up to the day of the Declaration of Independence they were subjects of one sovereignty, bound together in one political connection, parts of one country, under one constitution, with one destiny. Accordingly the Declaration, by its very terms, by "one people" of "the political bands that have connected one with another," and the proclamation of the right and of the fact of independent nationality was "that these *United* colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States."

It was thus that, at one breath, "independence and union" were established. The confirmation of the first by war, and of the second by civil wisdom, was but the execution of the single design, which it is the glory of this great instrument of our national existence to have framed and announced. The recognition of our independence first by France and then by Great Britain, the closer union by the articles of confederation and the final unity by the Federal Constitution, were all but monuments of title of that "liberty and union, one and inseparable," which were proclaimed at this place, and on this day, one hundred years ago, which have been our possession from that moment hitherto, and which we surely avow shall be our possession for ever.

Seven years of revolutionary war and twelve years of consummate civil prudence brought us, in turn, to the conclusive peace of 1783 and the perfect Constitution of 1787. Few chapters of the world's history covering such brief periods are crowded with so many illustrious names, or made up of events of so deep and permanent interest to mankind. I cannot stay to recall to your attention these characters or these incidents, or to renew the gratitude and applause with which we never cease to contemplate them. It is only their relation to the Declaration of Independence itself that I need to insist upon, and to the new State which it brought into existence. In this view, there progressive processes were but the articulation of the members of the State and adjustment of its circulation to the new centres of its vital power. These processes were all implied and included in this political creation, and were as necessary and as certain, if it were not to languish and to die, as any natural creature.

Within the hundred years whose flight in our national history we mark to-day we have had occasion to corroborate by war both the independence and the unity of the nation. In our war against England for neutrality we asserted and we established the absolute right to be free of European entanglements, in time of war as well as in time of peace, and so completed our independence of Europe. And by the war of the Constitution—a war within the nation—the bonds of our unity were tried and treated, as in a fiery furnace, and proved to be dependent upon no shifting vicissitudes of acquiescence, no partial dissents or discontents, but, so far as is predicable of human fortunes, irrevocable, indestructible, perpetual! *Casibus hoc nullis, nullo delebilis ævo.*

We may be quite sure that the high resolve to stake the future of a great people upon a system of society and of polity that should dispense with the dogmas, the experience, the traditions, the habits and the sentiments upon which the firm and durable fabric of the British Constitution has been built up was not taken without a solicitous and competent survey of the history, the condition, the temper, and the moral and intellectual traits of the people for whom the decisive step was taken.

It may indeed be suggested that the main body of the elements, and a large share of the arrangements, of the new government were expected to be upon the model of the British system, and that the substantials of civil and religious liberty and the institutions for their maintenance and defense were already the possession of the people of England and the birthright of the Colonists. But the consideration does not much disparage the responsibility assumed in discarding the correlative parts of the British Constitution. I mean the established church and throne; the permanent power of a hereditary peerage; the confinement of popular representation to the wealthy and educated classes; and the ideas of all participation by the people in their own government coming by gracious concession from the royal prerogative and not by inherent right in themselves. Indeed, the counter consideration, so far as the question was to be solved by experience, would be a ready one. The foundation, and the walls, and the roof of this firm and noble edifice, it would be said, are all fitly framed together in the substantial institutions you propose to omit from your plan and model. The convenience and safety and freedom, the pride and happiness which the inmates of this temple and fortress enjoy, as the rights and liberties of Englishmen, are only kept in place and play because of the firm structure these ancient strongholds of religion and law which you now desert, and refuse to build anew.

Our fathers had formed their opinions upon wiser and deeper views of man and Providence than these, and they had the courage of their opinions.

Tracing the progress of mankind in the ascending path of civilization, enlightenment, and moral and intellectual culture, they found that the Divine ordinance of Government, in every stage of the ascent, was adjustable on principles of common reason to the actual condition of a people, and always had for its objects, in the benevolent counsels of the Divine wisdom, the happiness, the expansion, the security, the elevation of society, and the redemption of men. They sought in vain for any title of authority of man over man, except of superior capacity and higher morality. They found the origin of castes and ranks, and principalities and powers, temporal or spiritual in this conception. They recognized the people as the structure, the temple, the fortress, which the great Artificer all the while cared for and built up. As through the long march of time this work advanced, the forms and fashions of government seemed to them to be but the scaffolding and apparatus by which the development of a people's greatness was shaped and sustained. Satisfied that the people whose institutions were now to be projected had reached all that measure of strength and fitness of preparation for self-government which old institutions could give, they fearlessly seized the happy opportunity to clothe the people with the majestic attributes of their own sovereignty, and consecrate them to the administration of their own priesthood.

The repudiation by England of the spiritual power of Rome at the Reformation was by every estimate a stupendous innovation in the rooted allegiance of the people, a profound disturbance of all adjustments of authority. But Henry VIII., when he displaced the dominion of the Pope, proclaimed himself the head of the Church. The overthrow of the ancient monarchy of France, by the fierce triumph of an enraged people, was a catastrophe that shook the arrangements of society from centre to circumference. But Napoleon, when he pushed aside the royal line of St. Louis, announced, "I am the people crowned," and set up a plebeian Emperor as the impersonation and depository in him and his line forever of the people's sovereignty. The founders of our Commonwealth conceived that the people of these Colonies needed no interpretation of the supreme control of their own affairs, no conciliations of mere names and images of power from which the pith and vigor of authority had departed. They, therefore, did not hesitate to throw down the partitions of power and right, and break up the distributive shares in authority of ranks and orders of men which, indeed, had ruled and advanced the development of society in civil and religious liberty, but might well be neglected when the protected growth was assured, and all tutelary supervision, for this reason, henceforth could only be obstructive and incongruous.

A glance at the fate of the English essay at a commonwealth, which preceded, and to the French experiment at a republic, which followed our own institution "of a new State, of a new species," will show the marvellous wisdom of our ancestors, which struck the line between too little and too much; which walked by faith indeed for things invisible, but yet by sight for things visible; which dared to appropriate everything to the people which had belonged to Cæsar, but to assume for mortals nothing that belonged to God.

No doubt it was a deliberation of prodigious difficulty, and a decision of infinite moment, which should settle the new institutions of England after the execution of the King, and determine whether they should be popular or monarchical. The problem was too vast for Cromwell and the great men who stood about him, and, halting between the only possible opinions, they simply robbed the throne of stability, without giving to the people the choice of their rulers. Had Cromwell assumed the state and style of King, and assigned the constitutional limits of prerogative, the statesmen of England would have anticipated the establishment of 1688, and saved the disgraces of the intervening record. If, on the other hand, the ever-recurring consent of the people in vesting the Chief Magistracy had been accepted for the Constitution of the State, the revolution would have been intelligible, and might have proved permanent. But what a "Lord Protector" was nobody knew, and what he might grow to be everybody wondered and feared. The aristocracy could endure no dignity above them less than a King's. The people knew the measure and the title of the chartered liberties which had been wrested or yielded from the King's prerogative; but what the division between them and a Lord Protector would be no one could forecast. A brief fluttering between the firmament above and the firm earth beneath, with no poise with either, and the discordant scheme was rolled away as a scroll. A hundred years afterward Montesquieu decided "this impotent effort of the English to establish a Democracy," and divined the true cause of its failure. The supreme place, no longer sacred by the divinity that doth hedge about a King, irritated the ambitious to which it was inaccessible, except by faction and violence. "The Government was incessantly changed, and the astonished people sought for Democracy and found it nowhere. After much violence and many shocks and blows, they were fain to fall back upon the same Government they had overthrown."

The English experiment to make a commonwealth without sinking its foundations into the firm bed of popular sovereignty, necessarily failed. Its example and its lesson, unquestionably, were of the greatest service in sobering the spirit of English reform in Government, to the solid establishment of constitutional monarchy, on the expulsion of the Stuarts, and in giving courage to the statesmen of the American Revolution to push on to the solid establishment of Republican government, with the consent of the people as its every-day working force.

But if the English e[illegible] in its logic, by not goi[illegible] French philosophers ca[illegible] ter, by over-passing t[illegible] the limits of human au[illegible] liberty, when they underwe[illegible] disordered balance between people and rulers, and renovate the Government of France. To the wrath of the people against Kings and priests they have free course, not only to the overthrow of the establishment of the church and State, but to the destruction of religion and society. They defied man, and thought to raise a tower of man's building, as of old, on the plain of Shinar, which should overtop the battlements of heaven, and frame a constitution of human affairs that should displace the providence of God. A confusion of tongues put an end to this ambition. And now out of all its evil have come the salutary checks and discipline in freedom, which have brought passionate and fervid France to the scheme and frame of a sober and firm republic like our own, and, we may hope, as durable.

How much, then, hung upon the decision of the great day we celebrate and upon the wisdom and the will of the men who fixed immediate, and, if so, the present fortunes of this people. If the body, the spirit, the texture, of our political life, had not been collectively declared upon this day, who can be bold enough to say when and how independence, liberty, union, would have been combined, confirmed, assured to this people? Behold, now, the greatness of our debt to this ancestry, and the fountain, as from a rock smitten in the wilderness, from which the stream of this nation's growth and power takes its source. For it is not alone in the memory of their wisdom and virtues that the founders of a State transmit and perpetuate their influences in its lasting fortunes, and shape the character and purposes of its future rulers. "In the birth of societies," says Montesquieu, "it is the chiefs of a State that make its institutions; and, afterward, it is these institutions that form the chief of the State."

And what was this people and what their traits and training that could justify this Congress of their great men in promulgating the profound views of the Government and human nature which the Declaration embodies, and expecting their acceptance as "self-evident?" How had their lives been disciplined, and how their spirits prepared, that the new-launched ship, freighted with all their fortunes, could be trusted to their guidance, with no other chart or compass than these abstract truths? What warrant was there for the confidence that upon these plain precepts of equality of right, community of interest, reciprocity of duty, a polity could be framed which might safely discard Egyptian mystery, and Hebrew reverence, and Grecian subtlety, and Roman strength, dispose, even, with English traditions of

"Primogenity and due of birth,
Prerogative of age, crowns, sceptres, laurels."

To these questions the answer was ready and sufficient. The delegates to this immortal assembly, speaking for the whole country, and for the respective Colonies, their constituents, might well say:

"What we are, such are this people. We are not here as volunteers, but as their representatives. We have been designated by no previous official station, taken from no one employment or condition of life, chosen from the people at large, because they cannot assemble in person, and selected because they know our sentiments, and we theirs, on the momentous question which our deliberations are to decide. They know that the result of all hangs on the intelligence, the courage, the constancy, the spirit of the people themselves. If these have risen to a height, and grown to strength and unanimity, that our judgment measures inadequate to the struggle for independence, and the whole sum of their liberties, they will accept that issue, and follow that lead. They have taken up arms to maintain their rights, and will not lay them down till those rights are assured. What the nature and sanctions of this security are to be they understand must be determined by united counsels and concerted action. They have deputed us to settle and proclaim, and this we have done to-day. What we have declared the people will avow and confirm. Henceforth it is to this people a war for the defense of their united independence against its overthrow by foreign arms. Of that war there can be but one issue.

"And for the rest, as to the Constitution of the new State, its species is disclosed by its existence. The condition of the people is equal, they have the habits of freemen and possess the institutions of liberty. When the political connection with the parent State is dissolved they will be self-governing and self-governed of necessity. As all governments in this world, good and bad, liberal or despotic, are of men, by men, and for men, this new State, having no castes or ranks, or degrees discriminating among men in its population, becomes at once a Government of the people, by the people, and for the people. So it must remain, unless foreign conquest or domestic usurpation shall change it. Whether it shall be a just, wise, or prosperous Government, it must be a popular Government, and correspond with the wisdom, justice, and fortunes of the people."

And so this people, of various roots and kindred of the Old World—settled and transfused in their cisatlantic home into harmonious fellowship in the sentiments, the interests, the habits, the affections which develop and sustain a love of country—were committed to the common fortunes which should attend an absolute trust in the primary relations between man and his fellows and between man and his maker. This Northern Continent of America had been opened and prepared for the transplantation of the full-grown manhood of the highest civilization of the Old World to a place where it could be free from mixture or collision with competing or hostile element, and separated from the weakness and the burdens which it would leave behind. The impulses and attractions which moved the emigration, and directed it hither, various in form, yet had so much a common character as to merit the description of being public, elevated, moral or religious. They included the desire of new and better opportunities for institutions consonant with the dignity of human nature, and with the immortal and infinite relations of the race. In the language of the times, the search for civil and religious liberty, animated the Pilgrims, the Puritans and the Churchmen, the Presbyterians, the Catholics, and the Quakers—the Hugenots, the Dutch, and the Walloons—the Waldenses, the Germans, and the Swedes, in their several migrations which made up the colonial population. Their experience and fortunes here had done nothing to reduce, everything to confirm, the views and traits which brought them hither. To sever all political relations, then, with Europe, seemed to these people but the realization of the purposes which had led them across the ocean—but the one thing needful to complete this continent for their home, and to give the absolute assurance of that higher life which they wished to lead. The preparation of the past and the enthusiasm of the future conspired to favor the project of self-government, and invest it with a moral grandeur which furnished the best omens and the best guarantees for its prosperity. Instead of a capricious and giddy exaltation of spirit, as at new-gained liberty, a sober and solemn sense of the larger trust and duty took possession of their souls; as if the Great Master had found them faithful over a few things, and had now made them rulers over many.

These feelings, common to the whole population, were not of sudden origin and were not romantic, nor had they any tendency to evaporate in noisy boasts or run wild in air-drawn projects. The difference between equality and privilege, between civil rights and capricious favors, between freedom of conscience and persecution for conscience sake, were not matters of most debate or abstract conviction with our countrymen. The story of these battles of our race was the warm and living memory of their forefathers' share in them, for which "to avoid insufferable grievances at home, they had been enforced by heaps to leave their native countries." They proposed to settle forever the question whether such grievances should possibly befall them or their posterity. They knew no plan so simple, so comprehensive, or so sure to this end as to solve all the minor difficulties in the government of society by a radical basis for its source, a common field for its operations, and an authentic and deliberate method for consulting and enforcing the will of the people as the sole authority of the State.

By this wisdom they at least would shift, within the sphere of government, the continuous warfare of human nature, on the field of good and evil, right and wrong.

"Between whose endless jar, justice resides,"

from conflicts of the strength of the many against the craft of the few. They would gain the advantage of supplying as the reason of the State, the reason of the people, and decide by the moral and intellectual influences of instruction and persuasion, the issue of who should make and who administer the laws. This involved no pretensions of the perfection of human nature, nor did it assume that at other times, or under other circumstances, they would themselves have been capable of self government; or, that other people then were, or ever would be, so capable. Their knowledge of mankind, showed them that there would be faults and crimes so long as there were men. Their faith taught them that this corruptible would put on incorruption only when this mortal should put on immortality. Nevertheless, they believed in man and trusted in God, and on these imperishable supports they thought they might rest civil government for a people who had these living conceptions wrought into their own character and lives.

The past and the present are the only means by which man forces or shapes the future. Upon the evidence of the past, the contemplation of the present of this people, our statesmen were willing to commence a system which must continually draw, for its sustenance and growth, upon the virtue and vigor of the people. From this virtue and this vigor it can alone be nourished; it must decline in their decline and rot in [illegible] this vigor and [illegible] springs. And, as [illegible] soil, quickened [illegible] ers, through the years, will still grow [illegible] arkle in the wine, so will the exuberant forces of a race supply an unstinted vigor to mark the virtues of immense populations and to the remotest generations.

To the frivolous philosophy of human life which makes all the world a puppet show, and history a book of anecdotes, the moral warfare which fills up the life of man and the record of his race seems as unreal and as aimless as the conflicts of the glittering hosts upon an airy field, whose display lights up the fleeting splendors of a northern night. But free Government for a great people never comes from or gets aid from such philosophers. To a true spiritual discernment there are few things more real, few things more substantial, few things more likely to endure in this world than human thoughts, human passions, human interests, thus molten into the frame and model of our State. "*O morem præclaram, diciplinamque, quam a majoribus accepimus, si quidem teneamus.*"

I have made no account, as unsuitable the occasion, of the distribution of the national power between the General and the State Governments, or of the special arrangements of executive authority, of legislatures, courts, and magistracies, whether of the General or of the State establishments. Collectively they form the body and the frame of a complete government for a great, opulent and powerful people, occupying vast regions, and embracing in their possessions a wide range of diversity of climate, of soil, and of all the circumstantial influences of external nature. I have pointed your attention to the principle and the spirit of the Government for which all this frame and body exists, to which they are subservient, and to whose mastery they must conform. The life of the natural body is the blood, and the circulation of the moral and intellectual forces and impulses of the body politic shapes and molds the national life. I have touched, therefore, upon the traits that determined this national life as to be of, from and for the people, and not of, from, or for any rank, grade, part or section of them. In these traits are found the "ordinances, constitution and customs" by a wise choice of which the founders of the States may, Lord Bacon says, "sow greatness to their posterity."

And now, after a century of growth, of trial, of experience, of observation, and of demonstration, we are met, on the spot and on the date of the great Declaration to compare our age with that of our fathers, our structure with their foundation, our intervening history and present condition with their faith and prophecy. That "respect to the opinion of mankind," in attention to which our statesmen framed the Declaration of Independence, we, too, acknowledge as a sentiment most fit to influence us in our commemorative gratulations to-day.

To this opinion of mankind, then, how shall we answer the questioning of this day? How have the vigor and success of the country's warfare comported with the sounding phrase of the great manifesto? Has the new nation been able to hold its territory on the eastern rim of the Continent, or has covetous Europe driven in its boundaries, or internal dissensions dismembered its integrity? Have its numbers kept pace with natural increase, or have the mother countries received back to the shelter of firmer institutions the repentant tide of emigration? or have the woes of unstable society distressed and reduced the shrunken population? Has the free suffrage, as a quicksand, loosened the foundations of power and undermined the pillars of the State? Has the free press, with illimitable sweep, blown down the props and buttresses of order and authority in government, driven before its wind the barriers which fence in society, and unroofed the homes which once were castles against the intrusion of a King? Has freedom in religion ended in freedom from

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHECKERED FRONT.

172 174
WHITE RIVER
FLOUR & GROCERIES
TEAS & ROAST COFFEES
174 T. C. JENKINS 172
WOOD ST. NEAR LIBERTY ST. PITTSBURGH PA.

FLOUR! GROCERIES

The House that Sells the Great

White River Flour,

THE BEST FLOUR

FOR THE MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES.

Full and Complete Line

GROCERIES.

T. C. Jenkins,

172 & 174 WOOD ST.

THE GREAT

COAST RANGE FLOUR Pat'd.

CALIFORNIA!

NO RISK! EVERY PACKAGE Guaranteed!!

PEABODY, HUGUS & Co.,

329 LIBERTY STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—A MODERNLY improved Brick Dwelling of ten rooms, on Beaver avenue, on line of Manchester Street Cars. Inquire of D. SWOGER, Real Estate Agent, 67 Federal street, Allegheny. h20

GRAY'S PAINT ROOF

STOP ALL LEAKS

IN

OLD, SHINGLE, TIN, FELT OR CANVAS ROOFS,

84 Diamond Street.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
Office of the Secretary.
No. 81 Fourth avenue, July 5, 1876.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING ten thousand (10,000) bushels of

COAL,

More or less, to the Central High School, corner of Bedford avenue and Fulton street, will be received at this office, up to SATURDAY, THE 8TH INST., AT NOON. Bidders will also state at what price they will deliver NUT COAL AND SLACK.

Per order of the High School Committee.

h25 C. A. KEHEW, Secretary.

FOR THE CENTENNIAL

AND

Summer Excursionists!

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S

Fine Russia and Grain Leather

Traveling Satchels,

LUNCH BASKETS,

Fine Ivory and Rosewood Hair Brushes,

RAZOR STROPS, CLOTHES BRUSHES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

C. Yeager & Co.

110 MARKET STRETET.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CASH INSURANCE CO.,
PITTSBURGH, July 3, 1876.

☞ DIVIDEND—THE DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of eight per cent. ($4.00 per share) out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on demand.

JOSEPH T. JOHNSTON, Secretary.

h25

OFFICE OF THE CITY INSURANCE CO.,
64 Fourth Avenue (Second Floor),
PITTSBURGH, July 5, 1876.

☞ DIVIDEND NO. 7.—THE BOARD of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., ($2.50 per share), payable on and after the 10th inst.

JOHN R. GLONINGER, Secretary.

h26

NATION'S BANK FOR SAVINGS,
No. 51 North Diamond St.,
ALLEGHENY, PA., July 3, 1876.

☞ DIVIDEND—THE DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months, free of tax. The dividend to be credited to the stock that is not paid up, and cash on all paid up stock.

C. W. BENNEY, Treasurer.

h19

SMITHFIELD NATIONAL BANK,
PITTSBURGH, July 5, 1876.

☞ A DIVIDEND OF THREE (3) PER CENT. will be paid on or after 15th inst.

W. W. SCOTT, Cashier.

☞ NORTHERN LIBERTIES BRIDGE CO.—DIVIDEND—The President and Managers of Northern Liberty Bridge Company, have this day declared a dividend of TWO DOLLARS on each share of the capital stock, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable forthwith at the German National Bank, Allegheny City.

h18 N. H. VOEGTLY, Treasurer.

MEETINGS.

☞ MEETING—THERE WILL BE A Special Meeting of the Ninth ward, Pittsburgh, Sons of William, Prince of Orange, L. O. L., No. 45, in their Hall, corner of Market street and Fifth avenue, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, July 6th, at 8 o'clock. By order of

h24 JOSEPH SCOTT, W. M.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.

MARKET STREET

Offer special inducements to buyers in every department. Many lines of goods much under value to close.

Dry Goods, Dress Goods,

NOTIONS, SMALL WARES,

Embroideries, Laces, Lace Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, Millinery and Straw Goods.

NEW GOODS OPENING DAILY.

Ladies' Neckties and Silk Ties, Fans, and Folding Fans, Belts, Belting, Mosquito Bars, Ladies' Linen Collars and Cuffs, Panniers, Corsets, &c.

☞ For the 4th of July, large lines Gents' White Cotton and Lisle Gloves.

WHOLESALE ONLY. 77 AND 79 MARKET ST.

Silks! Silks! Silks! Silks

CLOSING-OUT SALE

Of the entire and valuable stock of Goods in the store of the late PHILLIP GRAEFF, No. 87 M[illegible] street, consisting of the Finest and Choicest

Silks, Satins, Cashmeres, Velvets and Silk Poplins, Laces, Fringes, Flowers, Shawls and Dress Goods,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Reduced 50 to 75 Per Cent.

NO. 87 MARKET STREET.

L. B. FLANNERY, Executrix.

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

JAPANESE AND CHINESE

MATTINGS.

HENRY M'CALLUM,

NO. 77 FIFTH AVENUE,

ABOVE WOOD STREET.

BARGAINS

IN

MANTELS AND GRATES.

WELLMAN'S REFLECTOR GRATE, Cleanest and Best.

Thousands of Certificates attest its Superiority to all others.

L. H. SMITH & CO., 49 SIXTH STREET

REMOVAL.

JAMES R. REED & CO.,

Have Removed their

JEWELRY STORE,

FROM 68 FIFTH AVENUE, TO

No. 93 MARKET STREET,

The House formerly occupied by John Stevenson, deceased.

MUSSELMAN & CO.,

LOUISVILLE, KY.,

Manufacturers of all kinds of CHEWING TOBACCO, also the celebrated

GIANT AND IRONSIDE NAVY,

To be had in Pittsburgh at R. & W. Jenkinson's, John Fullerton & Son, J. W. Taylor, Martin Heyl, T. J. Wallace, J. M. Sichel & Co., E. Poerstell & Co., Carter Brothers, Dilworth Brothers, T. C. Jenkins, Knox & Orr, Herzog & Bachman, Means & Sweeney, also all other Tobacco and Grocery Houses.

SPRING AND SUMMER GARMENTS.

EISNER & PHILLIPS,

THE POPULAR CLOTHIERS,

Have just opened their New and Beautiful Styles of

Gentlemen's, Youths', Boys' and Children's Clothing.

SUITS MADE TO ORDER. PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.

THE BEST WORKMANSHIP.

Suits---Men's $25, $30, $35

The Finest Importations of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings at Moderate Prices.

Call and See Before Ordering Elsewhere.

COR. OF FIFTH AVENUE AND WOOD STREET.

FIRST PREMIUM FLANNELS!

At the Pittsburgh Exposition of 1875.

The First Premium was Awarded to

S. BRADLEY & SONS,

FOR

BARRED FLANNELS.

Also, in Process of Manufacture

A superior article of FINE FLANNELS and FANCY KNITTING YARNS.

AUCTION SALES.

BUILDING LOTS

AT

EMSWORTH,

For Sale or Exchange.

Emsworth, six miles from the city, is one of the most promising villages on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway. For country homes it presents as many attractions as any other suburb of Pittsburgh and Allegheny. The undersigned is enabled at present to offer unparalleled inducements to buyers. Forty lots, each 50 by 150 feet; will be sold at half former prices for cash; will be sold on time or be exchanged for merchandise. Persons who wish to build at once will receive extra inducements. These are genuine lots, no wildcat property. Emsworth is a good settlement, which on the arrival of good times coming, will advance very rapidly. Persons having the least notion of a lot are specially invited to call on

A. LEGGATE, Auctioneer,

178 Federal street, Allegheny.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., Aug. 2, 1876.

Will be sold at the Jeffersonville Depot of the Quartermaster's Department, on Wednesday, August 2, 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., under the direction of Lieut. Col. James A. Ekin, Depot Quartermaster, a lot of Quartermaster's stores, clothing, equipage and material, consisting of

2 Horses; 9,000 assorted Chains; 2,500 feet Rubber Hose; 11,000 pounds Scrap Iron; certain Harness and Harness parts; certain Wagon parts; certain assorted Tools; 3,000 Trowsers; 89,000 Rubber Blankets and Ponchos; 509 Great Coats; 37,000 Tent Pins; 9,000 yard assorted Flannels; 190,000 Tent Buttons and Slides, and many other miscellaneous articles.

Terms cash, in United States funds.

The property can be examined at any time before the day of sale, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.

Property to be removed at expense of purchasers, within ten days from date of sale.

ADDISON BARRETT,
Capt. & M. S. K., U. S. A.

g100

CIDER—25 BBLS. CHOICE REFINED CIDER just received and for sale by

J. B. CANFIELD,
116 Water street.

AUCTION SALES.

BY JAS. W. DRAPE & CO.

AT AUCTION.

VERY SUPERIOR

Pressed Brick Residence,

With Mansard Roof AND GOOD LOT,

IN ALLEGHENY.

A rare opportunity for a fine city home.

ON MONDAY AFTERNOON, July 10, there will be sold at auction, on the premises, at 2 o'clock, that very superior and highly finished PRESSED BRICK RESIDENCE, with Mansard roof and LOT 20x160 feet, situate on PAGE STREET, near Fayette and Manhattan streets, Allegheny. This is one of the most substantially built and most modern finished houses in that city. Contains 10 rooms, all well apportioned and arranged throughout with all the recent improvements. The rooms are all well lighted and cheerful; high ceilings, inside box shutters, marble mantels, patent range, bath room, hot and cold water, gas throughout the house, large, dry cellar under whole house, with stationary washing apparatus and drying room in same; paving and sewering all perfect; every thing in and around the house is in prime order; property within two blocks of Western avenue and Rebecca street passenger cars. This is an unusually good chance to buy a really first class city residence at a price to suit the times. The property must and will positively be sold. Immediate possession given. It will pay those who wish to make a gilt edge investment to keep a note of this sale. Examination of the property respectfully requested.

Keys will be found at the office of

JAMES W. DRAPE & CO.,
Auctioneers,
182 Federal street, Allegheny.

SUNDRIES.

MINERAL WATERS, all kinds, on draught and in bottles.

PERFUMERY, Lubin's French and Low's English, imported direct.

SQUIRE'S English Drugs, Chemicals and Medicinal Extracts, a full assortment.

SHERRY and PORT WINES, Vintage of 1865, imported through Pittsburgh Custom House.

SIMON JOHNSTON

Cor. Third Ave., & Smithfield St.,
g31 Opposite Central Hotel

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield St.

JOSIAH KING....N. P. REED....GEO. W. REED.
KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Official Paper of Allegheny County.

TERMS FOR 1876.
DAILY GAZETTE.
POSTAGE PREPAID.

By Mail, per annum	$8 00
By Mail, for six months	4 00
By Mail, for three months	2 00
By Mail, for one month	75
By the week, payable to Agent or Carrier	15

All remittances should be made by Express or in Money Orders, and when so forwarded will be at our risk.

WEEKLY GAZETTE.
POSTAGE PREPAID.

Single Subscribers	$1 75
Clubs of Five	1 50
Clubs of Ten	1 40

A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter up of a Club of Ten. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

Give full address, postoffice, county and State also nearest Express Office, in order that there may be no mistakes in forwarding papers.

Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies, free of charge.

KING, REED & CO.

THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1876.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES,
OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER,
OF NEW YORK.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 31⅞f.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 101½.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112½.

SPEAKING of TILDEN, the Cincinnati *Enquirer* says "his candidacy is the most shameless in our history."

ACTIVE hostilities have been begun between Servia and Turkey. The new Sultan has not found a bed of roses.

POOR little "SUNSET" COX is said to have been badly snubbed by MCCLERNAUD at St. Louis. SAMMY had better not left Washington.

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer* (Democratic) said "TILDEN will be more obnoxious to the people of this country than the platform he represented in 1864." Correct.

WENDELL PHILLIPS says the Democrats have made their own defeat sure. They will carry the Southern States by force and fraud, but that owing to their cowardice on the money question—in trying to ride two horses at once, going in opposite directions,—they will fall hopelessly between.

THE PUBLIC celebration of the Centennial Fourth of July passed off in this city, according to arrangements previously made, and in a manner quite satisfactory to all. The storm of wind and rain which occurred in the afternoon marred the pleasure of the participants in the procession to some extent; but the numbers on the streets, the enthusiasm, the grand display made of bunting and national flags, and the beautiful exhibition of fireworks, more fully described elsewhere, were all that the most ardent patriot and admirer of the scenes and men of seventy-six could have desired. We trust that the loyalty and enthusiasm of the day, may be an augury of the future welfare of the Republic in all that goes to make a nation strong and wise, prosperous and great.

THE sudden and unexpected death of Col. MARSHALL LEFFERTS, commander of the famous New York Seventh Regiment, while on his way with his command to join in the Centennial festivities at Philadelphia, will be universally regretted by all who have known the gentleman in private life, or who have taken an interest in the celebrated troop which it was his great pleasure to command. The great efficiency in drill and discipline reached by this justly famous regiment was due in a large measure to the efforts of its Colonel, and his loss, so sudden and unlooked for, will be sadly mourned by those composing it, or who at any time have belonged to it. It was among the first to respond at the breaking out of the war, and again served to quell the draft riots in New York city.

IT WILL be agreeable news to many, and particularly so to publishers, to learn that the Conference Committee has at last agreed upon a schedule of rates for third class postal matter. It was a mistake to change the postage on this class of matter, and was universally denounced at the time it was done. The diffusion of reading matter should be made as nearly free as it is possible to make it, and it surely ought not to be made to bear a greater proportion of tax than it can stand. The greatest possible inducement should be held out to the people to give their minds to the reading of useful books, periodicals and papers, and it is a mistaken policy to attempt to place an unnecessary tax on anything which tends to educate and enlighten the masses of the people. The new rate agreed upon by the committee admits all third class matter except sealed circulars at the rate of one cent for every two ounces, or fractional part thereof, and one cent for each additional two ounces. Other changes have been made, such as authority to write the senders name on the label, which tend to further accommodation of the public. We are glad this conclusion has been reached, and are satisfied that no one thing that Congress can do, will give more real pleasure, just at this time, than this of removing the unjust tax from third class postal matter.

THE GRAND and general display of bunting all over the land on the recent "Fourth" has been commented upon in many ways, and various lessons have been drawn therefrom. It has been noticed that the homes of the poor, as well as those of the wealthy, have been adorned and beautified by the folds of the "old flag," showing that true patriotism depends upon the heart only for its true inspiration. All classes and conditions of men, all races, and all people who have their home in free America joined in the general glee of the day, and whilst a lingering love for the fatherland was perceptible, everywhere the stars and stripes went with the banner which illustrated it, and as has been truly said. "The German hangs the tri-color of the Empire side by side with Ireland's green, and the Irishman places Erin's harp and the black eagle under the folds of the "Star Spangled Banner." Even the tri-color of France is lifted up by German hands, and wherever our flag is seen there is the emblem of some other nationality which has helped at some time during the century to raise it up in honor and in pride. As if forgetting all the resentments of the past and accepting as a matter of joy the Declaration of Independence itself, even the red banner of ST. GEORGE is given to the breeze as an emblem of peace, as one hundred years ago it was the emblem of war."

A LARGE number of Mennonites have passed through our city during the past few days, on their way from Central Europe to their settlements along the Cottonwood river in Kansas. There is something to be proud of and significant in the fact that this industrious class of people should quit the scenes of their childhood, where, since 1790, they have pursued the even tenor of their quiet, peaceful way, and seek a home in the Far West of our country. Their principal characteristic, after their thrift and their religious views, is that they are wholly non-combative, and it was perhaps with this in view, connected with their coming, that the Legislature of Kansas recently enacted a law exempting from military service all whose religious teachings opposed it. The number comprising this first colony, along with those to follow, must be quite large, as already over one hundred thousand acres of land have been purchased for them, all of which, it is expected, will be immediately put to use in farming and stock raising. They are represented as a shrewd, economical people, very primitive in their habits and thoughts, taking no part in politics or government outside of their society, and with all the thrift and frugality of the original Hollander. They do not come as paupers, by any means, for, after purchasing their lands, they are said to possess over two hundred thousand dollars in gold, wherewith to begin business, and altogether they will prove a valuable addition to the population of any State.

ENGLAND claims that no person charged with crime should be given up under the extradition treaty, until the Government surrendering him shall first have examined into his guilt, and second that, having been "extradited," the criminal shall only be tried for the offence charged at the time the claim was made for his extradition. Again they claim that the criminal shall be proven guilty under British law, or that the offence must be an indictable one under the laws of England. This is a preposterous proposition, and there is no wonder that Mr. FISH differs in his interpretation of the law. The London *Times* in discussing this subject says:

> "Forgery, for instance, is differently defined in different countries, but if any one is claimed from us on the ground of forgery a case must be established which would come within our definition, and we should know he could not be tried unless he was a forger under our law; but if he could be claimed on a charge of robbery being made against him, and then tried for forgery also, we might surrender him to a conviction for what we should not hold an offence. So again, a man once secured on a charge of embezzlement might be tried and convicted of murder where we should recognize justifiable homicide. It is so clearly the policy of every civilized country that it should retain the power of examining the character of the crime for which an 'extradited' person is to be tried that we must belive Mr. Fish will himself see the inexpediency of pressing his proposal."

The reason assigned by the *Times* for this absurd proposition is as preposterous as the suggestion itself, viz.:

> "The advantage of it would be the saving of time that might be spent in liberating a criminal who had been 'extradited' on a case that could not be established, and then claiming him again on a second charge."

Why not, if this be good law, let England try persons claimed by other Governments as offenders against *their* laws and acquit and convict according to English law? We have always understood the extradition law to mean that any person charged by one Government with crime, and fleeing to another, shall be given up for trial where the offense was alleged to have been committed. The only exception to this has been, heretofore, in the case of political offenders.

GOVERNOR HAYES.

THE question is sometimes asked us whether Governor Hayes will be likely to prove an independent man, in case of his election to the Presidency, or whether there is any probability of his falling in with the rings and cliques which infest Washington society, and drag into their nefarious nets of plottings so many of our public men. From every quarter where information can be found we are led to believe that Mr. Hayes, President, will prove as correct in this particular, and as select in the quality of his advisers, as is Mr. Hayes, Governor. In fact he is proverbially given to finding views of his own irrespective of what others say or think, and is as independent in their utterance as the lamented Lincoln was wont to be.

It is related of him, that some time ago the Reform Club, of New York city, which is comprised of some very influential and respectable citizens, who think themselves capable of giving advice to all and upon every subject, particularly those relating to the conduct of the executive department of the government, wrote to him, asking an endorsement of their peculiar platform of ideas. His reply was in effect that he had given no pledge of any kind, nor bid to any person or set of persons, no matter by what name known, which could be distorted into a personal effort to secure the nomination to the Presidency, and he declined further answer.

During the pendency of the contest for the nomination he utterly opposed all efforts to bring about an organization of forces or enter into a co-operative arrangement whereby his chances were to be bettered, planting himself firmly and immovably upon the one firm conviction that no effort of his own should be put forth, and if the nomination should be tendered him by the Convention it must come without any assistance or solicitation on his part. For such pure and disinterested conduct we, in common with all good citizens, honor him. It is an indication of the inflexible will of the man and the purity of the officer.

At another time Governor Hayes was addressed a letter from Washington, stating that public sentiment was changing on the currency question and suggesting the propriety in view of his candidacy that he be a little guarded in his expressions on this subject. In fact, that it began to look as though the inflation heresy were about to come up again with strong probability of it proving the strongest card. His reply to this letter was prompt and highly satisfactory to all who admire independent thought and action, and was substantially as follows: that he had no time to look after public sentiment: "It is our own business to find out what is right and then help to make public sentiment right. Defeat on a right platform is to be preferred to victory on a wrong one. An inflation victory at best would not be our victory; it would be a Democratic victory."

From these illustrations of the man's character taken together with what is already known of his fixedness of purpose, and force of will, little fear need be indulged in that Governor HAYES, should he be elected President, will prove the executive head of the nation or that he will be used as the instrument in the hands of any one. He has sufficient moral stamina, and of the right sort to make a bold, careful but fearless leader, and we have little doubt but what he will prove it, and wield it to a good purpose.

CONGRESSIONAL INCOMPETENCY.

For some time past it has been apparent that serious troubles were likely to arise from the disposition manifested by the leaders of the Democracy in the lower House of Congress. A very large number of the present House are new members, and a great proportion of them were without any experience in legislation and consequently were learners or scholars in statesmanship. Unfortunately for the country, there were but few on the Democratic side of the House that had any considerable experience, and a still smaller number, who were fitted by experience, or by great abilities to assume the leadership in a deliberative body so large and of such vast responsibilities as rest upon the House of Representatives of the United States. All through the session this fact has become from week to week more obvious to those who have paid any attention to the proceedings in Congress.

From necessity two men of very ordinary abilities, were permitted to assume the chief positions upon the Committee on Appropriations, which at this session has become the most important committe in the House.

Of this committee, Hon. SAMUEL J. RANDALL, of the Third district of Pennsylvania, part of the city of Philadelphia, is the chairman, and Hon. W. S. HOLMAN, of the Fifth district of Indiana, is his second.

Both of these gentlemen have been in Congress a number of years. RANDALL was first elected to the thirty-eighth Congress and HOLMAN to the thirty-sixth. Long continuance in Congress has made them familiar with the rules of legislation, and they have, to some extent, become conversant with the machinery of the Government.

The Democratic majority in the House was the result of a combination of fortuitous circumstances, and while the Democratic party rejoiced over their victory, its intelligent members have dreaded the responsibilities that victory has laid upon that party. To avoid as much as possible all responsibility that might attach from an open avowal of principles or policies through legislation, they have studiously avoided any such legislation as might commit their party upon any of the great questions that attract the attention of the people. It is true, Mr. MORRISON, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means reported a tariff bill that was intended to satisfy the "free-traders," but as it would seriously affect American manufactures and operatives it was thought best to give notice that its passage at this session would not be pressed. But the party demanded that a Democratic House must do something to satisfy the cry for reform. This demand they attempt to satisfy by cutting down the usual appropriations for the support of the Government to such an extent as to greatly cripple and embarrass all branches of the public service. All the appropriation bills passed by the House are of this character. The Senate, knowing the wants of the Government, and of the country, amended those bills, and have granted such supplies as the wants of the various branches of the public service required.

RANDALL and HOLMAN refuse to meet the proffers of compromise made by the Senate, and demand that their ideas of economy be complied with, or the wheels of the Government shall be stopped on the first day of July.

They are not willing to appeal to the people to sustain their action in a compromise. This would seem to be a common sense view of the situation, and if there was any patriotic statesmanship in such men as RANDALL and HOLMAN it would be an easy task to avoid a serious embarrassment. They could say to the people, "We endeavored to economize and save millions, but the Republicans thought differently from us, and rather than stop the supplies necessary to keep the wheels of Government in motion, we have yielded and go before the people with our record as our justification." But no, the Democratic members refuse all compromises at the dictation of two men who are totally incompetent to meet the requirements of their position, and act the part of statesmen.

The idea that SAMUEL J. RANDALL could ever ever evolve from such a mind as he possesses, a patriotic or statesmanlike view of any political question, is ridiculous, HOLMAN is of a still narrower school of men, who never were intended to lead in any important affair, where it required either statesmanship, learning, ability, or an elevated and noble sense of duty to their country. Low, grovelling party prejudice governs such men, and it is unfortunate for the country that RANDALL and HOLMAN are in positions where they may do their country such serious injury as may result from their leadership in the Forty-fourth Congress.

Their course is revolutionary, and we wish to call the attention of the people to their narrow, unpatriotic and unstatesmanlike conduct. We confidently assert that there never has assembled so incompetent a Congress since the Government was organized. Doubtless, there are many men better fitted by nature and by education for leadership than either RANDALL or HOLMAN, but they were unexperienced and unknown. No doubt but there are many Democrats in the House who disapprove of the course of RANDALL and HOLMAN, but they have not the courage to oppose what seems to be the policy of the Democratic party. Some months ago in referring to the make up of this Congress, we predicted that it promised no good to the country. That it was representing no well defined policy, but on the contrary, was intent upon pulling down and destroying every measure or policy brought into being by the Republican party. While they might be a power, as a destructive element, they were impotent to create any beneficent measure or policy. They now seem to invite a state of semi-revolution, rather than yield up a reckless, narrow, selfish, partisan policy. The people can never entrust the power of this great government in the hands of such a reckless, incompetent party, as the Democratic party in the House have shown themselves to be.

Trusted with a little power, they seem to be willing to place the Government on the verge of anarchy. Should we give them full power, with such reckless incompetents as RANDALL and HOLMAN as leaders, what assurance have we that they would not jeopardize the existence of the Government?

WANTED.

WANTED—PLACES FOR 10 FARM hands, also 15 Gardeners and Drivers; all experienced and have from 1 to 5 years' reference. Employment office, No. 1 Sixth street. g87

WANTED—MORTGAGES— Money to loan in large and small amounts on City or Allegheny County property.
THOS. K. PETTY,
158 Fourth avenue, near Grant street.

TO LET.

TO LET—4-STORY BRICK BUILDING No. 74 Wood street. Enquire of HAYS & GETTY, Market street, near Fourth. e93-TTHS

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TWELVE NEW AND second-hand Engines, 2 Portables; 6 Second-hand Engine Lathes; 1 Trip Hammer; 1 Planer. T. CARLIN, corner of Lacock and Sandusky streets, Allegheny.

FOR SALE—LARGE STOCK OF NEW and second-hand BOILERS, in complete order. County Inspector's certificate of test with each boiler. Repairing done promptly at the WEST POINT BOILER WORKS, 13 Water street. R. MUNROE, successor to Watson & Munroe.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—FOUR PORTABLE ENGINES, attached to Boilers, from 10 to 20 horse power, at
JAMES HILL & CO.'S,
Cor. Marion avenue and P. Ft.W & C. R. R.,
Allegheny City, Pa.

FOR SALE—CHEAP PROPERTY ON HIGHLAND AVENUE, near Penn, of about 2 acres, fronting 192 feet on Highland and Sheridan avenues, on which is a brick dwelling, outbuildings, shrubbery, &c. Apply to JOHN W. RIDDELL, Attorney, No. 109 Fourth avenue. h1

FOR SALE—STEAM PUMPS, LATHE and Drill Chucks, Taps and Dies, Twist Drills, Parker's Vises, Emery Wheels and Grinders, Set and Cap Screws, Hydraulic and Screw Jacks, Belting, Packing, and Manufacturers' supplies in general. HUTCHISON & CO., 112 Liberty and 5 Union streets.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS DWELLING house, situate on Fremont street, Second ward, Allegheny, well finished with all modern improvements, with lot 22x160 feet; will be sold at a bargain, by JOHN STERRITT & SON, Real Estate Agents, No. 43 North Diamond street, Allegheny.

FOR SALE—THE CELEBRATED CLINE COMPOUND, for lubricating shafting, engines, &c., 1 lb. equal to 3 gallons of the best oil. We will fit out mills, factories, &c., with cups, on 30 days' trial, and if not satisfactory, will be taken out at our expense. Sample cups furnished on application. M. B. COCHRAN & CO., 121 Liberty street.

THOMAS BROWN
SUCCESSOR TO
BAILIFF & BROWN,
PLUMBER,
Gas and Steam Pipe Fitter,
NO. 55 FEDERAL STREET,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
WORK DONE PROMPTLY AND
Best Material Used

MILLS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
YOUGHIOGHENY CEMENT
LIME AND PLASTER,
541 258 LIBERTY STREET.

MERCHANT TAILOR,
B. TIEGEL
NO. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, Spring and Summer Wear.
LOWEST PRICES.

The Royal Boys.

The two elder sons of the German Crown Prince, now pupils at the public gymnasium at the Cassel, attract much popular sympathy by their natural and unpresuming ways and their easy *camaraderie*. The newest story about them, which has given great satisfaction in popular circles in Berlin, where the Israelite element enjoys a certain prevalence, is that they have struck up an ardent friendship with a young Jewish lad, the son of a poor woman, the widow of one of the ill-paid teachers at a German public school. The masters gave the lad a good character, and the Crown Prince and Crown Princess are reported to have particularly applauded the choice made by their sons. Last Easter vacation the two princes begged as a favor that they might bring their schoolfellow home with them to Potsdam. Permission was gladly granted, but young S——, the schoolfellow, declined the invitation on the ground, delicately expressed, that he did not consider it right to presume upon the passing fancy which the royal children had taken to him. Reassured on this point he still hesitated, on the point that his mother particularly wished him to adhere rigidly to the Jewish law in respect to meat and drink. The Princes found themselves in a dilemma, which they promptly communicated to their parents. The Crown Prince at once ordered that young S——, during his stay at the palace, should be provided with orthodox Jewish fare. Upon this S—— accepted, as a fact, spent the Easter holidays at the Crown Prince's palace, to the great satisfaction of his coreligionists.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President, John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents. A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz, Secretary and Treasurer—CHAS. G. MILNOR. Solicitor—JOHN H. BAILEY.

Centennial Visitors,
FROM
ALL NATIONS,
Universally use B. T.
Babbitt's Best Soap.

DIVIDENDS.

BANK.

AMERICAN BANK,
PITTSBURGH, July 3, 1876.
THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT., on the Capital Stock, payable on or after the 13th inst.
h13 WM. FLOYD, Cashier.

PENN BANK,
PITTSBURGH, July 1, 1876.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE (3) PER CENT. will be paid on demand.
h7 WILLIAM N. RIDDLE, Cashier.

PEOPLE'S NATIONAL BANK,
PITTSBURGH, July 3, 1876.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS of this bank have this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable on demand.
h11 F. M. GORDON, Cashier.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK,
ALLEGHENY, PA., July 1, 1876.
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.—THE Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of (2) TWO PER CENT. on the capital stock, out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on demand, free of tax.
H. A. SPANGLER, Cashier.

MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS NATIONAL BANK,
PITTSBURGH, July 1, 1876.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on demand, free of tax.
W. A. SHAW, Cashier.

MECHANICS NATIONAL BANK.—A dividend of
SIX PER CENT.
will be paid on and after July, 11th.
WM. R. THOMPSON, Cashier.

MARINE NATIONAL BANK,
PITTSBURGH, July 1, 1876.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., payable on demand.
h5 W. C. MACRUM, Cashier.

FARMERS DEPOSIT NATIONAL BANK,
PITTSBURGH, June 30, 1876.
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND—THE Directors have this day declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the profits of the last three months, payable on demand, free of taxes.
S. GEORGE, JR., Cashier.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE ALLEGHENY INS. CO.,
No. 67 Fourth avenue,
PITTSBURGH, July 3, 1876.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE DOLLARS per share, to be applied to the liquidation of the Stock Notes, making the full amount of Capital Stock paid in, one hundred thousand dollars. Stockholders are notified to call at the office and receive their cancelled notes on or after the 10th inst.
h10 C. G. DONNELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLES INS. CO.,
No. 100 Fourth avenue,
PITTSBURGH, July 3, 1876.
DIVIDEND NO. 22—THE BOARD of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of THREE DOLLARS per share, out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after the 10th inst.
h14 WM. F. GARDNER, Secretary.

OFFICE GERMAN AMERICAN INS. COMPANY OF PENN'A,
PITTSBURGH, July 3, 1876.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after the 10th inst.
h16 W. J. PATTERSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ENTERPRISE INS. CO.,
PITTSBURGH, July 1, 1876.
DIVIDEND No. 14 —THE DIRECTORS of this Company have declared a dividend of two dollars per share, payable on and after the 10th inst.
8h J. J. ALBEITZ, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH INSURANCE COMPANY,
62 WOOD STREET, CORNER FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH July 3, 1876.
DIVIDEND No. 57—THE BOARD of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of FIVE DOLLARS per share, payable forthwith.
12h HILLIS McKOWN, Secretary.

BRIDGE.

OFFICE ALLEGHENY BRIDGE,
PITTSBURGH, July 1 1876.
DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT and Managers of the Company for erecting a bridge over the Allegheny river, opposite Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, have this day declared a dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS on each share of the capital stock out of the earnings of the last six months, payable to stockholders or their legal representatives by the Treasurer, forthwith
h 5 W. ROSEBURG, Treasurer.

GAS.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATED GAS CO.,
No. 327 Penn avenue,
June 14, 1876.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a dividend upon the Capital Stock of ONE DOLLAR PER SHARE, payable on and after July 15th.
g50 D. E. BOULTON, JR., Secretary.

ELECTIONS.

ELECTION—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors of the UNITED SAVINGS BANK will be held WEDNESDAY, July 12, between the hours of 1 and 3 P. M.
9h W. R. BROWN, Cashier.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE NEWEST THING OUT.
FOULARD PERCALE SUITS.
IN BLACK,
And the Dark Shades of BLUE, MYRTLE and BROWN.
JUST OPENED BY
F. H. EATON & CO.

HENRY G. HALE,
MERCHANT TAILOR
Corner
Penn Avenue and 6th Street.

NEXT PRESIDENT,
Portrait of HAYES and WHEELER,
Executed in the finest manner. AGENTS WANTED. Send 25 cents for sample and circular. Size 19x24 and 11x14. Address
STROBRIDGE & CO., Lithographers,
140 Race street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
g72-TTHS-eoS

Fruit Jars! Jelly Tumblers!
AT WHOLESALE.
Send for quotations.
J. P. SMITH, SON & CO.,
189 LIBERTY STREET.

SINNOTT'S
WOODEN TANK FACTORY.
I am prepared to furnish Oil, Water and Liquor Tanks of all sizes and shapes, at short notice. Orders by mail promptly filled.
PIERCE SINNOTT,
Nos. 115 and 117 Buena Vista street,
g58 Allegheny City, Pa.

FOR LUNCH, PICNICS, &C.—CANNED Ox Tongues, Potted Turkey, Chicken, Ham and Tongue, Spiced Salmon, Fresh Salmon, Mackerel and Lobster, Dessert Fruits, Sardines, Shadines, Pressed Corned Beef and Tongue, Spiced, Cove and Pickled Oysters, Pickles, Fresh and Preserved Fruits, Crackers, Cheese, &c., for sale at the Family Grocery Store of
JOHN A. RENSHAW & CO.,
Corner Liberty and 9th streets.

1876. ESTABLISHED 23 YEARS. 1876.

SATURDAY, JULY 1.

EXTRA GOOD BARGAINS FOR MONTH OF JULY,
ON EVERY COUNTER, AT
WM. SEMPLE'S, Nos. 165, 167 and 169 Federal Street, Allegheny City, Pa.

DRESS GOODS.

For the following month, we have placed on our counters, some unusual good bargains in Dress Goods, &c., and everything offered will be found much less than usual prices.

At 12½, 15, 20 and 22c, choice assortment of Plain and Twilled Debeges, extra good value.

At 22 and 25c, latest colors and styles in Debege Plaids, a good bargain.

At 8, 8½, 10, 12½, 15 and 18¾c, a large variety new Summer Dress Plaids, a special good bargain.

At 37½c, extra fine quality Plain and Twilled Debeges, all wool, worth 50c.

CASHMERES.

At 25, 45, 50, 62½ and up to $1.50, fine colored Cashmeres, latest colors, an extra good bargain.

At 25 to 50c, special good bargains in Japanese Silks.

At 5c to $2, extra good value in Plain, Striped and Checked Black Hernanis and Grenadines.

At 25c to $2, newest shades in Plain, Checked and Striped Grenadines and Balzerines.

At 12½ to 37½c, all shades in Grass Cloths and Dress Linens for Suitings and Dusters.

At 12½ to 37½c, choice line of Colored and Fancy Lawns.

At 12½c to $1, extra good bargains in Black Alpacas.

At 50c to $3, best possible value in Black Cashmeres.

SILKS.

At $1, Medium and Seal Brown Dress Silks.

At $1.12½c, all shades and best of colors in an extra fine quality of Colored Silks.

At 75c to $4.50, a full line of Black Dress Silks, to which we invite the attention of our patrons as unrivaled anywhere for value at the prices.

Full assortment of Fancy Striped and Checked and Mourning Silks. Brocaded Silks in cloth shades, at our usual lowest prices.

Special good bargains in Cloths, Cassimeres, Jeans, &c.

NEW SUITS.

In our Suit Department, patrons will find a choice line of newest styles in Suits opened daily, and the best possible value, as all are marked at bargain prices.

Ladies' Plain Linen Suits and Overdresses.

Ladies' Braided and Embroidered and Lace Trimmed Suits and Overdresses, and a full assortment in same for Misses, all sizes.

Special attention given to Suits made to order in from 8 to 24 hours time, of any material.

We have also always made up a full line of Ladies' and Misses' Hernani and Grenadine Summer Dress Goods and Silk Suits and Overdresses, at the lowest prices.

Llama Lace Points, Sacques and Capes in latest designs, very cheap.

At $1.75, Ladies' best Calico Wrappers.

At $1.75, Ladies' best Chintz and Percale Wrappers.

UNDERWEAR.

Extra good bargains in White Goods of all kinds, Ladies' and Misses' Gauze and Summer Underwear in every grade, and Ladies', Misses' and Children's Muslin Underwear in great variety of styles at the lowest prices.

Special good bargains in Striped and Fancy Check Shawls, Plain Thibet, Broche and Cashmere Shawls.

Ladies' White Plain, Tucked and Embroidered Skirts, Plain and Fancy Striped Skirts, &c.

CLOTHING.

Ready-made Clothing for Men, Youths and Boys.
Gents' Office Sacks and Summer Coats.
Gents' Alpaca and Mohair Summer Coats.
Gents' Fine Blue and Brown Diagonal Coats.
Gents' Linen and Mohair Dusters.
Ladies' Linen Dusters and Linen Ulsters, &c., at the lowest possible prices.
All sizes of Boots, Shoes, Gaiters and Slippers, for Ladies, Gents, Misses and Children, in all grades, at much less than regular prices.

DOMESTICS.

We respectfully ask the attention of our patrons and friends to the UNUSUAL GOOD BARGAINS offered on every counter in Domestic Goods Department.

CALICOS.

At 4½c, new styles best makes Fast Colored Calicos.

At 5c, choice lines of best makes of Calicos.

At 6¼c, best makes and styles Fast Colored Shirting and Dress Calicos.

At 8⅓, 10 and 12½c, extra good value in Plain and Twilled Bleached and Unbleached Towelings.

At 8⅓c, 10 and 12½c, special bargains in fine Towels.

At 9 yards for $1, good heavy Bed Checks.

SHIRTINGS.

At 10c, good heavy Cheviot Shirtings, new styles.

At 9 yards for $1, extra Cheviot Shirtings.

At $1.50 a bargain in Fancy Linen Lap Rugs.

At $1, a special bargain in Damask Table Napkins, very slightly damaged.

At 4½, 5, 6¼c and 7c, extra good Unbleached Sheetings.

At 6¼, 7, 8⅓ and 10c, extra good value in Bleached Sheetings.

NOTE.—We take great pleasure in announcing a reduction in price of 8-4, 9-4 and 10-4 Bleached and Unbleached Sheetings.

QUILTS.

At 70c, full size White Bed Quilts.

At 87½c, Red Bordered White Quilts, extra size.

At $1, Bates' celebrated Toilet Quilts.

At $1 25, Bates' celebrated Crochet Quilts.

At $2.50, a special bargain in Marseilles Quilts, worth $4.

At $1, All-wool extra large Embossed Table Covers.

At 13 yards for $1, Yard-wide Shirting and Fancy Chintzes.

At 12½c, very fine Bleached Pillow Case Muslin, 46 inches wide.

FANCY GOODS.

In our Furnishing and Fancy Goods Departments may be found on every counter extraordinary good bargains, and we respectfully call attention to a few.

SHIRTS.

At 75c, fine Muslin Unlaundried Shirts, 3-ply Linen Fronts and Cuffs, assorted Shirt Front, just such as are sold at $1.

At 85c, fine Muslin Unlaundried Shirts, extra good value.

AT $1.00,

Fine Muslin Unlaundried Shirts, guaranteed Wamsutta Muslin, and each Shirt stamped so, with 3-ply all-linen Fronts and Cuffs, worth $1 25.

At 70c, Gents' Fine White Dress Shirts, full laundried, a special bargain.

At $1, a very fine White Dress Shirt, worth $1.50.

At 12½c, Fancy Plaid Sash Ribbons.

EDGINGS.

Special good bargains in Hamburg Edgings and Insertings, all fully 25 to 33⅓ per cent. less than former prices.

At 12½c upwards, newest styles of Ladies' and Misses' Straw Hats.

TRIMMINGS.

Linen Embroideries and Insertings.
Linen Laces in all shades.
New Ruchings in White and Ecru.
New Ties and Neckwear, &c.
New Goods received daily.

SPECIAL GOOD BARGAINS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT AND ALWAYS THE BEST POSSIBLE VALUE.

SPECIAL Announcement!

Notwithstanding the very large quantity of goods that we have disposed of during this week our stock still remains very full, and in the way of Dress Goods is yet unsurpassed by any stock of goods in either city.

The crowds of customers that have thronged our store rooms all week show that the bargains we are offering are genuine. We can confidently assert that persons buying Dry Goods can save at least 25 cents on the dollar by making their purchases from us during the continuance of this sale. As but few weeks now remain in which to close out our immense stock we are every day offering new inducements by making special offerings in each department. We only solicit an examination of our stock and feel sure that we can make it an object for you to call and see us. Remember the stock MUST BE SOLD, and but a few weeks yet remain to do so.

A. W. ERWIN,
172 & 174 Federal Street,
Allegheny City, Pa.

LADIES' & CHILDREN'S
Suits, Costumes and Ulsters.

We keep the largest and best assortment of the above goods in the city, and our largely increased sales over any former year is the best guarantee to purchasers that our prices, styles and fabrics are satisfactory.

We have just opened new styles BLACK and COLORED DAMASSE and HAMBURG NET OVERDRESSES; FRENCH FOULARD SUITS AND COSTUMES; EMBROIDERED LINEN SUITS, JACKETS AND OVERSKIRTS; LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S ULSTERS; BLACK HERNANI SUITS; also, another invoice of those STYLISH SILK SUITS at from $33 to $50.

F. H. EATON & CO.,
25 FIFTH AVENUE. 25

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.
CARPETS.
CARPETS. OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS, Window Shades, AT LOWEST PRICES. CARPETS.
D. & F. S. WELTY,
115 and 117 Federal St.,
ALLEGHENY.

CALDWELL'S NEW BUILDING.
CARPETS.
There are Three Reasons Why Everybody Should Buy from
M'FARLAND, COLLINS & CO.,
NO. 101 FIFTH AVENUE.

1st—Our sales room being on Second Floor, our expenses are less than any other house of the same class.

2d—We buy everything from Manufacturers, so that our customers have but one profit to pay.

3d—We sell for Cash, avoiding thereby losses by bad debts, and are offering goods at the LOWEST PRICES.

NEW
SPRING PATTERNS
JUST OPENED.
Next to U. S. Custom House and Postoffice.

GREENWOOD
CEMETERY.

The attention of parties is called to this beautiful and convenient location, being situated about one mile from Sharpsburg, and easy of access. Lots for sale on reasonable terms. Apply at the Cemetery or at the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Sharpsburg, or of the officers.
A. KELLY, President.
A. CLANEY, Secretary.
TTH

$10 TO $500 IN WALL STREET often leads to fortune. A 72 page book entitled "Men and Idioms of Wall Street," explaining everything.
Sent Free. JOHN HICKLING & Co., Bankers and Brokers, 72 Broadway, N.Y. d38-3m-TThS

Summer Reductions
AT
JOS. HORNE & CO.'S
RETAIL,
197 and 199
PENN AVE.
NOW MADE.
Attention is directed to the following:
LADIES' AND MISSES'
STRAW HATS AND BONNETS,
Latest shapes, at 25, 50, 75c and $1.
SMALL BOYS' STRAW HATS,
At 25, 50, 75c and $1.
Tarlatan Trimmed Sun Hats.
FINE FRENCH FLOWERS
Closing out at 25, 50, 75 and $1 per Spray.
100 PIECES
COLORED SASH RIBBONS,
At 25c per yard.
Narrow Trimming Ribbons,
From No. 3 to No. 12—never so low before.
Llama Lace Sacques and Points
AT HALF PRICE.
Parasols & Sun Umbrellas
BELOW COST.
BARGAINS IN
Lisle, Thread and Silk Gloves
ON COUNTER.
Brocade Silks, Brocade Hernanis, Velvet Strip Hernanis, Plain Striped Hernanis,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
RETAIL STORES.

99 CENTS
FOR 14-INCH
TRAVELING BAG.

$3.97, Fine Morocco Bags.
25c, Shawl Straps.
23c, Nickel Mounted Pocketbooks.
25c, Black Silk Fans, 7½ inch
73c, Black Silk Fans, Gilt Stick, 10 inch.
19c, Dimity Collars.
14c, Fancy Sets, Collars and Cuffs.
98c, 2 button Kid Gloves.
$1.19, Harris' Kid Gloves, good assortment.
9c, Ladies' Ribbed Hose.
17c, Plaid Sash Ribbons.
13c, 5 Row Tooth Brush.
23c, Lotta Bustles.
19c, Wide Yak Lace.
Fringes, Embroideries, Sun Umbrellas, Skirts, Hair Goods and Notions.

All sizes of the UNLAUNDRIED SHIRTS, for Men and Boys, at
J. D. Carlisle's,
37 FIFTH AVE., PITTSBURGH.

HENRY M. ATWOOD. JOHN M'CAFFREY.
MOSES ATWOOD.
Atwood & M'Caffrey
BRASS FOUNDERS
AND
IRON PIPE FITTERS,
AGENTS FOR
A. S. CAMERON'S STEAM PUMPS,
AND
SNOWDEN'S PATENT HEATERS FOR STEAM BOILERS
Phosphor Bronze Foundry,
FOR THE PITTSBURGH DISTRICT,
Under Special License of C. J. A. Dick, Patentee, No. 2038 Washington ave., Phila., Pa.
Trade Mark—"Phosphor Bronze."

Manufacturers of and dealers in Wrought and Cast Iron Pipe, Brass and Iron Valves and Cocks, Malleable and Cast Iron Fittings. Lubricators, Whistles and Tools, Gauge Cocks, Oil Cups, &c., &c., Gum Hose and Packing, Hair Felt for Covering Pipes, Brass Castings and Babbitt's Metal, Steam, Water and Blast Gauges.

Rolling Mills, Blast Furnaces, Coal and Coke Works, Oil Refineries, and Manufactories generally, fitted up by experienced workmen.

NO. 50 TO 60 THIRD AVENUE,
Between Market and Ferry streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Sugar Cured
PROVISIONS
FOR THE SUMMER.
CHOICE S. C. HAMS,
DRIED BEEF ROUNDS,
BREAKFAST BACON,
BEEF TONGUES, &c., &c.
Keepers of Hotels, Restaurants, Boarding Houses and Private Families can rely upon Choice Articles and prompt attention.
F. SELLERS & CO.,
g57 329 PENN STREET.

SLATE ROOFING.
AIKEN & CO.,
Cor. Liberty and Eleventh Sts.
Opposite Grain Elevator,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Sole agents for the celebrated Chapman Slate.

JAMES LITTELL,
Senior Member of the Firm of
LITTELL & MECHLING,
WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALER
NO. 237 LIBERTY AND 244 PENN STREETS.

LOCAL TAXATION AND
CITY ASSESSMENTS.
A Pamphlet interesting to every one. Price Fifteen cents. At the booksellers. g99

20 BBLS. CHOICE NAVY BEANS For sale by
J. B. CANFIELD,

JULY 4, 1876.
B. AND B.
Advantageous Purchases!!

During the past few days, our determination to keep trade active, warrant us in saying that the purchasing public will find on our counters bargains in

Dress Goods,
SILKS AND HERNANIS,

Surpassing anything heretofore offered. Please note a few positive bargains:

50 pieces 26 inch Pongee Finish Plaids, at 15c in medium and Light Grey effects.

New Plaids and Twilled Debege, at 20 and 23c and upwards.

A small lot Pink and Green Stripe Pure Silk Chain Japanese Silks, at 25c, that actually cost 75c to import.

Large assortment of Silk remnants in Plain, Plaid and Striped, very low.

Having made a very large purchase of

Black and Colored Silks,

Just prior to New York importers semi-annual stock taking at much less than value, hence we are enabled to offer purchasers superior inducements.

Brown Silks, $1.
Plain Colored Silks, $1.12½.
Plain Colored Silks, $1.25.
Plain Colored Silks, $1.37½.

And all the finer qualities.

One lot Black Gros Grain Dress Silks at $1.25 that are positively worth $1.50, elegant finish color.

Two lots very fine Black Silks, at $1.50 and $2, which the superior value of is apparent upon first observation.

100 Linen Costumes, Suits, Dusters and Ulsters. All new and fresh, at lowest prices.

Lace Jackets from $3 to $25.

Lace Points $3.50 to $15. All one half the cost of importation.

Plain and Plaid Dress Goods, 26 inches wide, 10 cents per yard up.

BOGGS & BUHL,
128 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY, PA.

HOTELS.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
CRESSON SPRINGS,
Cambria, county Pa. This delightful Summer Resort was opened for the reception of guests, June 15th, 1876. Situated on the top of the Allegheny mountains, no more desirable place can be found anywhere. For terms, &c., address
b2 J. D. McCLELLAN, Superintendent.

FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL
(FORMERLY HARE'S HOTEL,)
No. 133 Liberty Street, foot of Fifth Ave.
TERMS $2 PER DAY.
g32 HUGH KEYS, Proprietor.

WESTMINSTER HOTEL
FRONTING ON
Belmont and Westminster Avenues,
WEST PHILADELPHIA.
Situated on the borders of Fairmont Park, only two blocks from the Centennial Buildings, having large parks and lawns, and one of the coolest places in the city. Cars from all the depots pass the door to the Centennial Grounds every minute. Terms—Four Dollars per day. Special rates for families and permanent guests.
J. P. PHIPPS,
Late Bloodgood's Hotel, Philadelphia,
W. T. CALEB,
Late Monongahela House, Pittsburgh,
g31 Managers.

SEVENTH AVENUE HOTEL
CORNER
Seventh Ave. and Liberty St.
H. W. Kanaga & Co.,
PROPRIETORS.
Now open for Reception of Guests.

Great Western Hotel
DILLINGER & CO.,
PROPRIETORS,
Nos. 1311, 1313 and 1315 Market Street,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
The subscribers inform their friends and the public that they have enlarged, modernized, refitted and newly furnished this large and commodious House. Street cars to the Centennial Buildings pass and repass the Hotel every minute.

J. C. STROUP'S
Centennial Lunch
FOR A
SILVER DIME.
IMMENSE LUNCH TO ALL,
FROM 10 TO 12.
Stroup's Club House, 84 Fifth Ave.
g87

Old Pittsburgh Hedge Farm
NURSERY,
Have on Hand and For Sale
Apple, Pear, Peach and Cherry Trees, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Evergreens, Flowering Shrubs, Vining Plants, Currants, Gooseberries, Strawberry Plants, Rhubarb, Asparagus, &c., &c. Greenhouse and Bedding-out Plants.
Greenhouses and Nursery situated on Wilkins avenue, opposite 22d Ward Shady Side Church, about 10 minutes' walk from Fifth avenue.
WM. & JAS. MURDOCK'S SEED STORE,
114 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Enameled
WROUGHT IRON PIPE,
FOR GAS, WATER, SEWERAGE, SOIL PIPE, &c.,
MANUFACTURED BY
National Tube Works Co.,
Guaranteed against the effect of water, air or earth, singly or combined.
JAS. W. BATCHELOR, Agent,
COR. THIRD AVE. AND WOOD STREET.

1876. CAMPAIGN. 1876.
Marching Clubs Supplied
WITH
CAPS, CAPES AND TORCHES.
Call and see samples.
R. H. Palmer & Co.,
(LIMITED),
151 WOOD STREET.

WHITE, ORR & CO.,
35 Fifth Avenue.
GREAT REDUCTIONS
IN PRICES OF
Sacques and Suits.

Silk Polonaises, reduced from	$120 00 to $50 00
	75 00 to 35 00
Cashmere Polonaises, reduced from	45 00 to 25 00
Cashmere Polonaises, reduced from	40 00 to 20 00
Cashmere Overskirts and Basques, reduced from	75 00 to 50 00
Cashmere Overskirts and Basques, reduced from	50 00 to 25 00
Suits, reduced from	45 00 to 20 00
" " "	40 00 to 15 00
" " "	25 00 to 10 00
" " "	15 00 to 6 00
" " "	10 00 to 4 00

A LOT OF
WHITE JACONET SUITS,
Reduced from $6.00 to $2.00, $8.00 to $3.00, $10.00 to $4.00.

LEGAL.

Fifth Avenue Improvement.

All persons interested are notified that the assessments of the cost of Grading, Paving and Curbing Fifth avenue, from Jumonville street to Penn avenue have been made by the Commissioners of said improvement, who have caused a plot of said avenue to be prepared, showing the separate lots and the names of the several owners, and a list or schedule of the names of said owners and the amount assessed against each lot or piece of ground, which plan and schedule will remain in the office of the City Engineer, at City Hall, from the 6TH UNTIL THE 31ST DAY OF JULY, 1876, for the correction of errors, when the same may be examined and objections filed at all business hours during said time.

THOS. M. HOWE,
ISAAC JONES,
CHRISTOPHER ZUG,
SAMUEL MARTIN,
CHAS. J. CLARKE,
Commissioners.
Pittsburgh, June 24, 1876. g76

Ellsworth Ave. Improvement.

Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Plan, with a schedule of assessments, for the improvement of Ellsworth avenue, from Neville street to Penn avenue, can be seen on and after July 13, 1876, for the period of twenty days, at the office of AIKEN & CO., corner Liberty and Eleventh streets, where objections, if any there be to said assessments, may be filed.

DAVID AIKEN, JR.,
ALEX. PITCAIRN,
D. W. C. BIDWELL,
W. H. DENNISTON,
JNO. PERCHMENT, JR.,
Commissioners.
PITTSBURGH, July 1, 1876. g96

EXECUTORS' NOTICE. — LETTERS Testamentary on the Estate of THOMAS DAVAGE, deceased, of the First ward, city of Pittsburgh, having been granted to the undersigned, all parties having claims against said estate are notified to present them duly probated for settlement, and all parties knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

WM. P. THOMSON, } Executors.
C. S. FRISBEE,
59 and 60 First ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
PITTSBURGH, April 25, 1876. e28-W

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT on or about June 30th, 1876, an application will be made to the Governor of Pennsylvania for a charter of incorporation under the Act of Assembly of the 29th day of April, 1874, by the "Protestant Advance Publishing Company;" object of said Company being for the purpose of publishing a weekly newspaper and carrying on the general printing business.

S. C. MILLIGAN,
g24-TH Solicitor for Applicant

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT Letters Testamentary upon the estate of ANDREW WATSON, late of Allegheny City, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them duly authenticated to

SUSAN WATSON,
No. 252 Locust street,
g93-TH Allegheny City.

WALL PAPER!

Be of good cheer
To all good people it doth appear
That spring time housewifery draweth near,
Therefore

W. P. Marshall
Hath received a new collection of
WALL PAPERS
In Leather, Brocade, Gold, Satin Stencil-panels, Pictures, Illuminated Borders and Surbases, in styles old and styles new, at all grades of prices, at
NEW STORE ROOMS,
74 SEVENTH STREET.
(FORMERLY IRWIN.)

PITTSBURGH
ODORLESS
Excavating Comp'y,
LIMITED.

Cesspools Cleaned Without Offensive Smell.

Orders can be left at 221 Liberty street, or 168 First avenue.

QUICKLY CURED.

ALL FORMS of Private and Chronic Diseases, at the Girard Medical Dispensary, No. 83 Sixth ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. The proprietors are regular graduates of medicine and surgery, as diploma at office will show, are longer engaged and the most successful, as their extensive city practice will prove. Age, with experience, can be relied on.

NO CURE, NO PAY.

Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, all Urinary Diseases and Syphilitic and Mercurial affections of the Throat, Skin or Bones, are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness and Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth, or excess in maturer years, and which produces some of the following effects: As emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, coughs, indigestion, constipation, despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, and which unfits the victims for business or marriage, are thoroughly and permanently cured. A medical circular relating to private diseases sent in sealed envelopes for one stamp. All communications confidential. Address

GIRARD MEDICAL DISPENSARY,
No. 83 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. All medicines are prepared by the proprietors, where nothing but the best of drugs are used. This enables us to cure the most difficult cases after all others have failed. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays from 5 P. M. to 7 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

WEDDELL'S PICNIC GROVE, AT Hulton Station, on the Allegheny Valley Railroad

This Grove is beautifully situated, secluded cool, and shady, covering five (5) acres, having a frontage of six hundred (600) feet on the railroad, and a strong running spring of pure cold water in the centre, and only one hundred (100) yards from the Station.

Trains arrive and depart nearly ever hour and special trains stop in front of the Grove when parties desire it.

The platform is one of the largest and most complete of any ever erected in this country, and the buildings are now undergoing extensive improvements. Will be rented at reasonable prices by applying to ROBERT F. WEDDELL, No. 134 Water street, or JOSEPH ZIMMERMAN, corner Tenth and Liberty streets, under Bush House.

SECOND EXPOSITION
OF THE
Tradesmen's
INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Will Open August 16th, and Close September 23d, 1876.
New Floral Hall, and Grand Art and Floral Display.
Agricultural Productions received this year. Send for Premium List. Applications for space now received.
Office, No. 198 Penn Avenue.
g64-d&S

TIVOLI GARDEN!
The Fashionable Resort.
OPEN DAY AND EVENING,
92 FIFTH AVENUE.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO VENDERS OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.
All persons found selling Fruit and Vegetables from unbranded boxes and baskets (used as measures) will be dealt with according to law. W. W. TYSON, County Sealer of Weights and Measures, No. 41 Federal street. Box 243, Pittsburgh. Office Hours—8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF GAS AND GAS METERS FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY.
DESIRING THAT THE PUBLIC should more generally avail themselves of the advantages of this office, I would give notice to persons desiring to have their meters tested to leave their orders at the offices of their respective Gas Companies, or at my office, corner of Twenty-third and Smallman streets, and they will receive prompt attention.
R. H. SMITH, Inspector.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.
Niemann & Ahlers, Merchant Tailors
And Dealers in Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,
Have removed to No. 101 SMITHFIELD STREET
third door from Fifth avenue, Howard Block.

REMOVAL.
CAYWOOD & LEWIS,
General Produce Commission Merchants,
Have removed to 335 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa. Agents for TWIN BROS. YEAST.

REMOVAL.
Watt, Lang & Co.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
FLOUR DEALERS
HAVE REMOVED TO
331 LIBERTY STREET.

REMOVAL.
THE CLOTHING AND
Merchant Tailoring House
OF
URLING, FOLLANSBEE & CO.
Has been Removed to
No. 42 Fifth Avenue,
Between Wood and Market Sts.

In opening our NEW ROOMS we offer to our friends and the public the largest and most complete stock of Goods ever displayed in our city. Patrons of our house will believe us when we say we are determined to keep our prices as low as any house in the country. In our removal, we have reduced our rent and other expenses, at the same time having better facilities for doing business. Our efforts are to keep the best quality of Goods to be sold at the very lowest prices. Our

Ready-Made Clothing Departments

Are complete with all the latest styles of CHILDREN'S, BOYS' AND MEN'S CLOTHING of the best fabrics and finest workmanship. In the

Merchant Tailoring Department

We have a large and varied stock of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &c., consisting of all the very latest styles.

With the well-known reputation of our Cutters, we defy competition, either in style, fit or prices of our garments.

CALL, EXAMINE AND CONVINCE YOURSELVES.

Our determination is to do business to suit the times, giving you the best quality of Goods at the very lowest prices.

URLING, FOLLANSBEE & CO.,
Merchant Tailors and Clothiers,
No. 42 Fifth avenue.

ICE.

ICE! ICE!
ICE.
KEYSTONE ICE CO.,
NEGLEY BROTHERS & CUNNINGHAM.
GOOD ICE AND PLENTY OF IT.
Our customers are guaranteed a full supply during the entire season. Ice delivered by the pound, cwt., ton or car load, at lowest market rates. Send to or leave orders at offices, 109 Fourth avenue, or Beatty street, near Hiland avenue, East End. P. O. Box 404. e19

PAVING.

JOSEPH McNAUGHER......SAM'L McNAUGHER.
PAVING.
We are prepared to pave, repave or repair streets, side-walks and yards with stone, brick or flags, furnishing and setting curbstones at lowest prices to justify good work.
We will furnish contractors and others with curbstones, cut or rough. Orders promptly attended to. Address
McNAUGHER & CO.,
322 Federal street, Allegheny City.
Office hours 11 to 1 and 4 to 6 P. M.

PROFESSIONAL.

SAMUEL M'MASTERS,
Alderman,
EX-OFFICIO JUSTICE OF THE PEACE AND POLICE MAGISTRATE,
NO. 100 GRANT STREET.
OFFICE, OPPOSITE THE CATHEDRAL.

ABDIEL McCLURE & CO.'S
BROOM FACTORY
AND
Paper Warehouse,
NO. 309 LIBERTY STREET,
Flour Sacks and Grocer's Bags, also, Dealers in Brushes, Woodenware, &c., &c.,
309 Liberty St., Head of Smithfield St.

DR. WHITTIER,
Founder and Proprietor of the
Keystone Dispensary
302 Penn Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Continues to afford reliable special treatment in all Private, Nervous and Urinary Diseases.

Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, resulting from self-abuse or sexual excess, producing nervous debility, night emissions, despondency, dizziness, dimness of sight, pimples on the face, weakness of mind and body, and finally impotency, loss of sexual power, sterility, &c., unfitting the victim for marriage or business, and rendering life miserable, are permanently cured in shortest possible time. Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, all urinary diseases and Syphilis (all forms), consisting of skin eruptions, ulcers, &c., are perfectly cured, and the blood poison thoroughly eradicated from the system. Cures guaranteed.

Dr. WHITTIER is a regular graduate of medicine, as his diploma at office shows; his life-long special experience in all private diseases, with purest medicines prepared by himself, enables him to cure difficult cases after others fail—it is self-evident that a physician treating thousands of cases every year acquires great skill. Consultation and correspondence private and free. Pamphlet sent sealed for stamp. Medicines sent everywhere, by mail or express.

Office-hours—9 A. M. to 4 P. M. and 6 to 8 P. M. Sundays, 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. only.

TRUE MARRIAGE GUIDE,

144 pages, fine illustrations, Cloth and gilt binding. A book for private, careful reading, by both sexes, married or single, explaining wonders, sexual system, reproduction, marriage impediments, &c., causes, consequences. Price 50 cents at office, or by mail, sent securely sealed. Address,
KEYSTONE DISPENSARY,
445 No. 302 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

n Germania Bank Building,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, ... $200,000

D. E. DAVIDSON, President
JOHN D. FRAZER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
THURSDAY, July 6, 1876.

Although the aggregate of business at our banks has not shown any increase since the first of the month, yet what is doing is on a healthy and safe basis. The July collections have hardly begun, nor have the dividend disbursements yet commenced. The unusually good crop report from all sections will doubtless greatly tend to improve business, when once it begins to move, and will be felt in all branches. Local securities are held firmly, and the dividend list, while it is not so large as formerly, indicates a healthy tone in our local institutions. Deposits still keep up, and discounts are easily obtained on good collaterals or first class paper. There is no scarcity of loanable funds, but the banks are correctly guarded in receiving paper for discount. Idle capital is beginning to seek investment, which indicates that all fears of any collapse are at an end.

In Philadelphia the bank statement for the past week, as compared with that of the previous week, is a very good one. There is an increase in almost every item. The deposits show an increase of $2,387,565, the reserve an increase of $780,863, the loans an increase of $576,403, the specie an increase of $94,690, the National bank notes an increase of $88,725, the due from banks increased $858,047, and the due to banks increased $221,281. The only item showing a decrease is circulation, and that to the inconsiderable sum of $14,578. Probably the most important feature in the report so far as the interest of the banks is concerned, is the increase in loans, showing, as it does, an increased demand for money, and indicates a revival of business. The large increase in reserve and in deposits is also evidence of ability on the part of the banks to meet a much larger call from their customers for money. There is reason to hope that a revival of business will soon quicken this demand. The Clearing House report showed a falling off in clearings to the amount of $3,388,939, and in balances of $218,290.

—It was stated, with much positiveness, at Washington, on Sunday evening, as reported by the correspondent of the *Journal of Commerce*, that Senator Morrill had concluded that his duties to the Senate and the country were such as to justify his refusal to accept the Secretaryship of the Treasury, especially as some of the disagreements between the two Houses of Congress bid fair to continue at least a week or ten days longer. The business interests of the Government and of the country demand that a new Secretary of the Treasury be qualified and enter upon his duties without delay; hence it was reported that Representative Kasson, of Iowa, had already been tendered the Secretaryship. Mr. Kasson has had long experience in Congress as a member of leading committees, and is a good lawyer.

—The Acting Secretary of the Treasury on Friday sent to the House of Representatives a communication recommending the passage of a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to make regulations that will enable the foreign exhibitors at the Centennial Exhibition to make sales of parts of their merchandise without being required to enter their entire display for consumption and paying duty in advance upon their entire stock. Later dispatches will indicate whether Morrill has accepted and been sworn in.

Robinson Bros., Brokers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	112¼	5-20's 1868-coupons	121¼
U. S. 6's 1861, coup	120⅝	10-40's	118
" 1865	116⅜	Currency 6's	128
" 1865 new	117⅜	New 5 per cents	117⅜
5-20's 1867	119⅝	10-40's coupons	118⅜

RAILWAYS.

N. Y. Central	108⅜	Ohio & Mississippi	17⅜
Erie	14⅜	Union Pacific	63
I. C.	98⅛	Toledo & Wabash	2⅜
C. C. & I. C.	3⅜	Harlem	140
St. Paul	41⅜	Adams Express	110⅝
Do. Pref.	71⅝	American Express	59
Michigan Southern	58⅝	U. S. Express	74⅛
Do. Central	51⅝	W. Fargo & Co. Ex	89⅝
Northwestern Com.	42⅝	Quicksilver	14
Do. Pref.	66⅝	Fort Wayne	102
Rock Island	109⅜	Hannibal & St. Jo.	14
Cleve. & Pitts	92⅜	Panama	140
Pacific Mail	26⅜	Iron Mountain	18⅛
Western Union Tel.	71⅝		

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

P. R. R. (B)	52⅜	Cen. Trans. (B)	48⅝
Reading (B)	44⅜	Empire do (B)	—
U. Cos. of N. J. (B)	137⅜	A. V. R. R. 7.30 (S)	—
Oil Creek (A)	8⅜	P. C. & St. L 7's (B)	84⅞
Lehigh Valley (S)	57⅜	N. Pacific bonds (B)	—

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following transfers of real estate have been placed on file in the Recorder's office since our last report:

Hiroulmus Walter et ux. to Margaret Scheck, June 1, 1876; 2 lots on First street, Thirty-first ward, Pittsburgh $1,100

James P. White to Annie Cassidy, July 1, 1876, lot on Walnut street, Second ward, McKeesport .... $

James Cassidy et ux. to James White, June 26, 1875: the above lot $1

George Shiras, Jr., executor, to Marshall, Kennedy & Co., December 11, 1875; interest of Robert Kennedy in said firm $21,000

R. H. Fife, Sheriff, to F. Legleitner, June 12 1876; interest of Pat Leonard in lot on South street, Thirty-first ward $50

G. J. Heinbaucher to M. S. Davis, July 1, 1876; lot in Ross township and lot in Shaler township $5,000

John H. Pardett to A. S. Morse, June 10, 1876; lot on Washington avenue, Fourth ward, Allegheny $1,000

J. H. Heimbucher to Mr. Swift Davis, July 1, 1876; lot on Mary street, Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh $100

Modern Life Insurance and Improvement Trust Company to S. W. Hill, June 14, 1876; lot on Park avenue, Twenty-second ward, Pittsburgh $500

John Hastings to Isaac Charles, June 28, 1876; two lots in North Versailles township $1

Thos. S. Maple to John Leonard, February 1, 1875, lot on Second street, Thirty-first ward, Pittsburgh $10,000

R. H. Fife, sheriff, to James B. Hile, April 1, 1876; interest of C. Kilcker to lot on Forrest street, Seventh ward, Allegheny $1,425

Nancy Hosmer to William Curry, July 1, 1876; lot in Wilkinsburg $800

NEW YORK, July 5, 1876.

Money closed easy at 2@3½; prime mercantile paper 3½@5½. The customs receipts were $327,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $930,000. The clearings were $17,000,000. Sterling was steady at 488@490. Gold was weak, opening at 112¼, advancing to 112⅜, and closing at 112⅛. The carrying rates were 1 to 3. Loans were also made flat. Governments were firm. Railroad bonds were in good demand. State bonds were quiet. Stocks were dull and irregular, but closing generally firm, especially for Western Union. The transactions were only 85,000 shares, of which 4,000 were Pacific Mail, 18,000 Western Union, 4,000 St. Paul common, 43,000 Lake Shore, and 5,000 Michigan Central.

Governments.—United States coupons of 1881, 120½; 5-20s of '65, 116⅜; do '65 new, 117½; do of '67, 119¾; do of '68, 121¼; new 5s, 117¾; 10-40s, 118; do. coupons, 118½; currency 6s, 128.

State Bonds.—Tennessee old, 45½; do. new, 46; Virginia new, 27; do. old, 27; Missouri sixes, 104.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph Company, 71⅝; Quicksilver, 13; do preferred, 18; Pacific Mail, 26⅜; Mariposa, 9¼; do preferred, 9¼; Adams Express, 109¾; Wells, Fargo & Company's Express, 86, ex div; American Express, 58¾; United States Express, 74¼; New York Central, 108¾; Erie, 14½; do preferred, 20; Harlem, 139½; do preferred, 133; Michigan Central, 51⅝; Panama, 136; Union Pacific, 63; Lake Shore, 58⅝; Illinois Central, 97⅝; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 93; Northwest common, 42½; do preferred, 66½; C. C. C. & I., 44; New Jersey Central, 72⅝; Rock Island, 109¼; St. Paul, 41¼; do. preferred, 71½; Toledo & Wabash, 2½; do. preferred, 3; Fort Wayne, 101¾; Terre Haute, 105; do. preferred, 113½; Chicago & Alton, 102; do. preferred, 108; Ohio & Mississippi, 16¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 105; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, 18½; Missouri Pacific, 7; Atlantic & Pacific preferred, 102¼; Indiana Central, 103⅛; Burlington & Quincy, 114½; Hannibal & St. Joe, 14; Central Pacific Bonds, 107; Union Pacific 102⅞; Union Pacific Land Grant, 104⅛; Union Pacific Sinking Fund, 91⅛.

LONDON, July 5.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £29,000. Consols 93 13-16; 5-20s of '65, 105¼; do of '67, 108¼; 10-40s, 107½; new 5s, 106⅝c; New York Central 97; Erie, 12½; preferred, 19.

PARIS, July 5.—Rentes, 106f 15c.

FRANKFORT, July 5.—United States new fives, 101⅞.

Progress of Summer Packing.

The Chicago *Daily Commercial Bulletin* says: The receipts of hogs during the week were quite liberal—rather more than anticipated. Early, prices were advanced fully 40a50c, and packers purchased quite liberally in view of the fact that they were enabled to make contracts for summer-cured product for future delivery at satisfactory figures. Even with the liberal arrivals, the supply does not appear to be excessive, and prices receded only 20a25c, as the number of packing houses engaged in slaughtering requires a larger supply of hogs than during previous seasons. The increase in the packing here is simply a transfer of the summer curing from the east to the west—the advantage in through rates of freight, and the facilities for successful curing inducing operators in foreign markets to forward their orders here.

The summer packing at the principal points compares as follows for the two seasons:

	No. hogs. 1876.	No. hogs. 1875.
Chicago	625,000	*400,000
Cincinnati	47,000	65,000
Cleveland	82,000	60,000
Indianapolis	130,000	....
Cedar Rapids	44,346	31,113
Des Moines	21,000	....
Total	949,346	556,113

*Estimated.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
WEDNESDAY July 5, 1876.

The first half of the calendar year just closed, has probably been less satisfactory in its business aspects, than any like period for a lengthened period, and yet it has been characterized by many encouraging features, not among the least of which may be mentioned the liquidation of indebtedness, which has been steadily progressing, the retrenchment and reform in the methods of doing business, and the scaling down of prices to what would seem, in the great majority of cases, to be a solid and substantial basis. Through this economy and retrenchment, observes the New York *Shipping List*, the imports have been so decreased as so bring the theoritical balance of foreign trade for the first time in many years in favor of the United States, which, with other trade evolutions that have been wrought must inevitably exercise a potent influence in any honest effort to restore to the country a sound currency. Excessive home production has also been judiciously curtailed, and indications are not wanting that the lowest depth of depression has been reached. As we have already remarked, prices in a great majority of cases have undoubtedly struck "hard-pan," and the readjustment which a sharp competition is powerfully aiding, must, in the very nature of things, lead sooner or later to a reaction, not violent but gradual, and extending through all the avenues of trade.

APPLES—Sales of new crop in a regular way at $2a3 ℔ bbl, according to quality and condition.

BEANS—Continue very dull, and prices are nominal at 90ca$1 ℔ bu.

BUTTER—The market continues quiet, and with the exception of strictly choice table stock, which is in light supply, prices are weak; prime to choice solid packed, in small packages, 16a18, the latter considered an outside price.

CHEESE—There is a fair trade; no change to note in prices. Prime new Ohio Factory, 8½a8¾ to the trade, and 9½a10c in a jobbing way.

DRIED FRUIT—There is little or nothing doing—scarcely enough to establish quotations.

EGGS—The market is easier, as it always is just after the Fourth, in consequence of a large falling off in the demand, and then at this particular time, holders are anxious to realize. Quotable at 17a18.

FLOUR—The market continues quiet, and unchanged. Spring Wheat flours, $6a6.75; the outside figure for choice Minnesotas; red winters, $6.50a7; ambers, 7.25a7.50; patent process, and fancy white wheat $8.50a9.50. Rye Flour, 4.75a5.

GROCERIES—There is a continued steady demand for Sugars, and the market is firm at the recent advance. Coffee continues firm but quiet; the consumption is nearly always comparatively small during the summer months. Little or no movement in Molasses or Syrups. Rice is in fair demand.

RICE.

Carolina	6½a7½	Louisiana	6½a6¾

SUGARS.

Cut Loaf	12 a	Standard B	10⅜a
Crushed	11½a	Standard Ex C	10⅛a
Granulated	11⅜a	Ref. Yellow	8¾a 9½
Powdered	11⅝a	N. O. new crop	8¼a 9
Standard A	10⅞a		

SYRUPS.

Choice	65 a70	Fair	65 a68
Prime	60 a63	Dark	45 a50

MOLASSES.

N. O. Choice	65	N. O. strictly prime	62
Fair	60	Demara	50a55

TEAS.

Young Hyson	35a0 95	Japan	40a85
Gunpowder	45a0 90	Oolong	35a85
Imperial	40a 75	Souchong	35a75

COFFEES.

Fancy Rio	23 a	R Rio (5 pkgs)	26½
Prime Rio	21¾a22	R Rio (loose)	26
Good Rio	20 a21	Roasted Java	36
Old Gov Java	32		

SOAPS.

Best Wax	7½	Babbitt's Best, per box	7 00
Superior Wax	6½	White Russian, per box	5 00
Woman's Friend	5½		
Duchess, per box	3 50		

GRAIN—The market continues dull, and no immediate improvement is probable; strictly No. 1 red winter, $1,25; low grades difficult to dispose of at any price. The great trouble with our millers is that spring wheat flours are largely taking the place of winters—the former being 25a50c ℔ barrel cheaper than the latter. The Oat market has undergone but little change recently; 32a33c for mixed and 34a35c for white. The supply of Corn is down lower than it has been this year, and with an increased inquiry, the market for Shelled is firmer; may be fairly quoted at 50a55c for fair high mixed to prime yellow, free in elevator. Ear Corn does not seem to be wanted at any price. Rye quiet and unchanged at 75a78c.

HAY—Continues dull. Baled is quotable at $13a14 for No. 1 timothy, and $11a12 for No. 2.

MILL FEED—There is no demand scarcely except in a small way, and prices are weak but nominally unchanged: Bran on track, $11a12; Seconds and Shitstuffs, $13a14; Middlings, $18a20; Chopped Feed, $19a21.

ONIONS—In fair supply and lower; selling at $2a2.50 ℔ bbl, for new crop.

OILS—There is a good demand for Lard oils in a small way. We quote: Procter & Gamble's Extra, 90a95c ℔ gallon; W. Alexander & Co.'s Extra, 85a90c; No. 1, 82a85c; No. 2, 65a68c; P. & G.'s extra Miners oil, 90c. Carbon firm and higher; 12½a13c.

POTATOES—Sales of new crop at $2.25a2.50 ℔ bbl. Not much inquiry for old.

PROVISIONS—We can report a steady demand, especially for winter-cured meats, but there has been no change in prices for several days. The work of summer packing is not proceeding quite so rapidly as contemplated, and there is a very good market for the product. The stock of pork in New York is reported at 32,899 bbls, against 42,937 bbls a month ago, and 49,359 bbls a year ago. The stock of all kinds of lard in New York is given at 47,101 trces.

Hams—Ex S C ℔ ℔		Mess Pork ℔ bbl	$20 50
Do. Canvassed	15	Short Cut do	20.50
Shoulders Ex S. C.		Lard, prime leaf, tcs	12¾
Do. Canvassed	10½	Lard, Ref for summer use—in trcs	13
B'fast Bacon S. C.		Do. ½ bbls	13⅛
Do. Canvassed	14½	Do. kits	14
Dried beef Ex S. C.		Do. 3 ℔ caddies	13
Do. Canvassed	15	Do. 5 ℔ do	14⅛
Beef Tongues S. C. per doz	6½	Do. 3 ℔ pails	15⅛
Bacon Shoulders	9	Do. 5 ℔ do	15⅛
Short Rib Sides	11	Do. 10 ℔ do	15
Clear Sides	12½	Ham Sausage	15

RAGS—Steady at 3c ℔ ℔ for good country mixed.

TALLOW—Dull and inactive at 7¾a8c ℔ ℔ for country rendered, and 8¼a8½c for choice city rendered.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
WEDNESDAY, July 5, 1876.

ARRIVALS.

Following shows the aggregate receipts for the week, as well as those of preceding week also:

	This week.	Last week.
Cattle	299 cars.	355 cars.
Hogs	88 "	125 "
Sheep	42 "	107 "
Total	429 "	587 "

Briggs, Dock & Drum, Commission Merchants or the sale of live stock, at the East Liberty Stock Yards, report the market as follows:

CATTLE.

Of the 299 cars reported for the past week, 252 cars were through and 47 cars local, against 296 cars of the former and 59 cars of latter the preceding week; sales, 751; preceding week, 1,408 head.

With an average demand and very light supply, the market has ruled more active and firmer, and prices, as compared with last week, advanced fully ¼ of a cent ℔ ℔. Cattle have been selling just about as fast as they arrived at the advance, and as we close our report there are very few remaining unsold, and buyers are still unsatisfied; in other words, the supply, particularly of good light weights, was scarcely equal to the demand, hence the advance to which reference has been made. It was very generally expected that the run would be light, as it nearly always is during the week of the "Fourth," and there appears to be rather more inquiry than was looked for, which may be attributed, in part, to the enhanced cost in Chicago, and the market, taken all in all, was the best sellers have struck for some time. The indications at the present writing are that there will be a demand for all that arrives during the next day or two, and we should not be surprised if prices were run up still higher between now and the close.

QUOTATIONS.

Prime 1,330a1,400 steers	5,25a5,50
Good 1, 160a1,300 steers	4,65a5,12
Fair 1,000a1,100 steers	4,40a4,80
Bulls, Cows and Stags	3,00a4,00

SHEEP.

The "run" the past week has been one of the lightest we have had this year, and notwithstanding the attendance of buyers was small, sellers in consequence of the very limited supply had no difficulty in forcing prices up 25c ℔ cwt. However, it is well the supply was small, as the advices from New York were not very promising, and there has been little or no inquiry for shipment to that point in consequence. Several cars of sheep were shipped from here to New York last week, and it is said they did not bring as much there as they could have been sold for here. The inquiry thus far has been almost entirely for shipment to Philadelphia, and but for the Philadelphia buyers, it is doubtful whether the market would have been any better than it was last week, notwithstanding the very limited supply.

Extra 95a100 ℔s	5,00a5,12
Prime 85a90 ℔s	4,50a4,75
Good 75a85 ℔s	4,12a4,37
Common 70a75 ℔s	3,00a3,50
Fair 70a75	3,75a4,00
Indianas, as to quality	3,50a5,00

HOGS.

There has been a very fair trade in this class of stock during the past week, and the market appears to be in a more settled and healthy condition than it has been for some time past; there is less fluctuation in prices, and nearly all the principal markets, both east and west, are reported pretty well cleared; in other words, there is a demand for about all that are now coming forward by butchers, wholesale slaughterers, and summer packers.

QUOTATIONS.

Philadelphia Hogs	6,70a6,80
New York Hogs	6,40a6,60
Baltimore Hogs	6,50a6,60
Roughs	5,00a5,50

All drafts must be attached to the original shipping bill, and in case drawn for more than two-thirds of stock. Please telegraph amount of draft and car Nos.

J. B. Sedwick is our solicitor at Indianapolis, Ind.

BRIGGS, DOCK & DRUM.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
WEDNESDAY, July 5, 1876.

The market was rather quiet to-day, which was explained on the supposition that operators at other points have not fully recovered from the effects of the Fourth; there appears, however, to be a very confident feeling in regard to the future. Crude was quoted steady at $2,13½ for United certificates; $2,12½ for Union, and $2,30 for immediate shipment. Refined was reported easier this afternoon, and prices a shade lower. New York, 15⅝c; Philadelphia delivery, 15⅛c; Baltimore, 15⅝c; on cars here, 12¾, with sellers asking 12⅞c.

The Iron City departed for Huntington yesterday, with a cargo of oil, and she will be followed to-morrow, probably, by the Park Painter.

The Barrel market is active and firm at $1,15 for countries, and $1,30a1,35 for city make.

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
THURSDAY, July 6, 1876.

Corrected by HARRIS & EWING, Wholesale Druggists, corner Liberty and Tenth streets.

Acac., sorts	22a 25 lb	Oil, Anise	$3.50a3.70 lb		
2d select	35a 40 lb	Bergam	5.50a6.00 lb		
1st select	40a 45 lb	Cassia	2.00a2.20 lb		
Acid. Citric	96a1.00 lb	Castor	11 a16 lb		
Oxalic	17a 20 lb	Lemon	4.50a5.00 lb		
Tartaric	54a 59 lb	Linseed R	55a57 gal		
Alcohol	2.22a2.35 gal	Linseed B	60a62 gal		
Aloes, cape	20a 22 lb	Neatsfoot	90a1.35 gal		
A Barb	40a 50 lb	Olive	1.20a2.50doz		
Socot	22 lb	" Qts	8.25a3.50doz		
Alum	3¾a 4½ lb	" Pts	8.25a3.50doz		
Amm., Aq.	7a 11 lb	Orange	3.75a4.00 lb		
Carb	19a 21 lb	Origanum	50a80 lb		
Arnica, Flor	20a 22 lb	Pennyroyl	3.75a3.90 lb		
Assafoetida	25a 30 lb	Pepperm't	4.30a4.60 lb		
Bals. Copaib	80a 85 lb	Sassafras	70a80 lb		
Canada	.60a 69 lb	Winterg'n	3.75a4.00 lb		
Bay Rum	2.75a4.00 gal	Pot. Bi Carb	35 lb		
Bis. Sub car	2.75a3.00 lb	Bi Chrom	22a24 lb		
Sub nit	2.00a2.25 lb	Bromide	85a88 lb		
Blue Mass	50a55 lb	Chlorate	28a35 lb		
Vitriol	10½a11½ lb	Iodid	2.85a3.00 lb		
Borax, ref'd	14a 16 lb	Quinine	2.20a2.40 oz		
Brim., Roll	4a 5½ lb	Root, Gent	8 a12 lb		
Flor. sulp	5a 6 lb	Gin. E. I.	16 lb		
Buchu	15a 20 lb	Gin. Jam	24 lb		
Calomel Am	92a 98 lb	Ipecac P	1.40 lb		
Camphor ref	33a 36 lb	Jalap P	75 lb		
Camwood	5a 9 lb	Rhubarb	1.25a2.50 lb		
Chamo. Ger	50 lb	" Pow	1.25a2.50 lb		
Rom	35 lb	Sar. Hond	58 lb		
Chloral Hyd	2.25 lb	Sar. Mex	28 lb		
Chlorofor	95a1.05 lb	Senega	95a1.00 lb		
Cincho. Pale	70a 80 lb	Spigelia	48 lb		
Red	1.20a1.30 lb	Val. Eng	45 lb		
Yellow	20a 40 lb	" Ger	25 lb		
Cochineal	70a 80 lb	Saffron Am	35a 40 lb		
Copperas	2a 3 lb	Sal Ammon	16a 18 lb		
Cream Tar	42a 44 lb	Epsom	3a 4 lb		
Cubebs	15a 20 lb	Glauber	2¼a 4 lb		
Dovers Po'd	1.50a1.60 lb	Rochelle	39 lb		
Ergot	1.50 lb	Soda	3a 3½ lb		
Ether, Nit	70a 75 lb	Seed. Can'y	10a 11½ lb		
Sul	70a 75 lb	Cardam	2.50 lb		
Ex. Logw'd	13½a14 lb	Hemp	7½a 8 lb		
Liqu. Cal	25a 30 lb	Mustard	18a 20 lb		
" Ital	25a 30 lb	Senna, Alex	20a 35 lb		
Fustic	3a 4 lb	E. I.	21a 26 lb		
Glycer. Pure	20a 30 lb	Tinner	26 lb		
Bowers'	65 lb	Shellac	45a 50 lb		
Indigo, Man	1.00a1.20 lb	Soap, Castile	11a 14 lb		
S. F.	1.00a1.25 lb	White	15a 21 lb		
Iodine	4.10a4.40 lb	Soda Ash	4a 5 lb		
Iodoform		Bi Carb	5a 6 lb		
Juniper Ber	7a 9 lb	Strych. Cry	2.55a3.00 oz		
Logwood	2½a 3½ lb	Pulv	2.30a2.75 oz		
Madder	12a 17 lb	Sugar Lead	24a 26 oz		
Magnes, Cal	80a1.00 lb	Turpen. spts	37a 40 gal		
Carb	45 lb	Var. Coach	1.65a2.50 gal		
Manna, Fla	1.00 lb	Copal	1.00a1.40 gal		
Morph. Sul	4.00a4.30oz	Damar	1.35a1.60 gal		
Nit. Silver	94 oz	Japan	1.35a1.50 gal		
Opium	7.25 lb	Venet. Red	2½a 3 lb		
Powd	9.60 lb	Whiting	1¼a 2¼ lb		

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, July 5, 1876.

Call Board—Wheat closed a shade lower; $1,03¾ July; $1,05¼ August. Corn firm and higher; 47⅞@48c July; 48⅞@48½c August; 49½ September. Oats unchanged.

New York.

NEW YORK, July 5.—Flour: receipts 31,000 bbls; moderate business; No. 2 $2@3; superfine western and State $3.40@4.10; common to good $4.70@5.05; white wheat extra $5.70@7.75; good to choice $5.10@5.50; extra Ohio $4.80@7; St. Louis $5 75@9. Rye flour unchanged. Cornmeal: western $2.60@3. Wheat: receipts 404,000 bush; prime sound spring firm; inferior dull and declining; ungraded spring $1@1.21; No 1 Milwaukee $1.26; No. 2 do. $1.15@1.17; No. 3 Chicago spring 99c@$1; No. 2 $1.09@1.15. Rye quiet at 88@93c. Barley and Malt firm. Corn closed dull; receipts 297,000 bush; western mixed unsound 50@55c; mixed and no grade nominally 55c. Oats slightly in buyers' favor; receipts 170,000 bush; western mixed and State quiet and in moderate demand at 33@41½c. Hay quiet; shipping 65@70c. Hops steady; eastern and western 18c. Coffee firm; Rio cargoes 15½@18½c. Sugar dull; fair to good refining 8¾c; prime 8¾@8½c. Rice and Molasses firm. Petroleum firm; crude 9c; refined 15½@16c; cases 18½@21½c; naphtha 9¾c. Turpentine steady at $1,70@1.75. Rosin quiet at 29½@30c. Eggs steady; western 15@17c. Pork dull at $20. Middles dull; long clear western 10¾c; city 10½. Lard fairly active; prime steam $11.65@11.70. Butter dull; western 15@25c. Whisky a shade easier at $1.12½ cash, $1.12@1.13 regular.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 5.—Flour quiet and firm; superfine $3.75@4.10; double $4.25@4.50; treble $4.75@6.10. Corn quiet at 62@63c. Oats firm at 31@43c. Corn meal firm at $2.40. Hay firm; prime $15@17; choice $21@22. Pork quiet at $21.75. Lard dull; tierce jobbing 12½c; keg 13¾c. Bacon dull; shoulders held at 10c; clear rib 11½c; clear 12½c. Whisky firm; rectified $1.13. Coffee demand fair and market firm; Rio cargoes 15½@19c. Sugar firm; fair to fully fair 8@8¼c; prime 8½c. Molasses firm at 43@57c. Rice quiet at 6@6½c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 5.—Flour firm; superfine $3.87½; extra $4@4.50; Minnesota family $5.25@6. Wheat dull; western red 80@83c; amber $1,45; white $1.35. Rye 75c. Corn firm; yellow 58@58½c; mixed 54@57c. Oats firm; white 46c; mixed 27¼@32c. Whisky: western $1.14. Cloverseed 17@18c. Petroleum firm; crude 11¼c; refined 15½c. Butter firm; New York and Bradford country extra 25@26c; firsts 20@22c; western extras 20@22c; firsts 16@17c. Cheese firm at 9@11c. Eggs quiet at 18@20c.

Foreign.

ANTWERP, July 5.—Refined petroleum 31½f.

LIVERPOOL, July 5.—Cotton irregular; 5 15 16@6 1-16d; sales of 8,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export, and 5,000 bales American. California white wheat average 9s 9d@10s 3d; Club 10s@10s 6d; red western spring No. 2 to No. 1 8s 2d@9s 6d. Flour 21s@24s. Corn 25¼s. Oats 3s@3½s. Barley 3s 6d. Peas 36s@36¼s. Cloverseed 50s@55s. Lard 52s. Cheese 51s. Refined petroleum 10¾@11d; spirits 8d.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 5.—Cotton dull and nominal at 12@13½c. Flour unchanged. Wheat dull; winter $1.10@1.15. Corn dull. Oats steady; choice white 42c. Rye quiet at 74c. Barley 80@83c. Pork firm; held $20.50. Lard firm; steam 11¼c; kettle 12@13½c. Bulk meats held at 8, 8¾, 10¾@10¾c. Bacon dull and nominal. Whisky quiet at $1,10. Butter firm; Central Ohio and western reserve 17@20c.

Boston.

BOSTON, July 5.—Flour quiet and firm; superfine western $3@3,87½; common extra $4.25@4.50; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family $4.50@6.50; white wheat Ohio, Indiana and Michigan $5.50@6.75; Illinois $6@8; St. Louis $6.75@8.25; fancy Minnesota $7@9.25. Corn firm; white, mixed and yellow western 59@63c. Oats: No. 2 white and mixed 38@43c; rejected; 37c; No. 1 white 46@50c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, July 5.—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat steady; No. 2 white Wabash $1.17¼; No. 1 white Michigan $1.27; amber $1.34½; No. 3 red 35c; do Dayton and Michigan 93c. Corn quiet; high mixed 53c; seller July 52½c; low mixed 49c; seller August 51c; no grade 47½c. Oats dull; white 32½c; Michigan 32¼c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, July 5.—Flour dull and nominally unchanged. Wheat opened weak; ¼c lower; closed weak; No. 1 Milwaukee $1.13¾; hard $1.20; No. 2 $1.04; No. 3 89½c. Corn firmer; No. 2 46c. Oats nearly nominal; No. 2 29½c. Rye nominal; No. 1 70½c. Barley dull and depressed; No. 2 spring 71c; No. 3 40c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, July 5.—Cotton dull at 11⅛c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull; red $1.00. Corn firm at 48@49c. Rye nominal. Oats dull; white 34c; mixed 31c. Pork $20.50@22.00. Bulk shoulders 8@8½c; clear rib 10½c; clear 12c. Bacon: shoulders 9c; clear rib 11½c; clear 12c. Lard: tierce 13@13½c; keg 14@14½c. Whisky $1,10.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, July 5.—Cotton quiet at 10⅝c. Flour dull at $2.75@5.25. Wheat dull and nominal. Corn quiet at 42½c. Oats dull at 29½c. Barley and Rye quiet and unchanged. Whisky firm at $1,11. Pork dull at $20@20.25. Lard held higher; 10¾c. Bacon and bulk meats firm and unchanged.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, July 5.—Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club $1.26; No. 1 white Michigan $1.50. Corn unchanged.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, July 5.—Cotton quiet at 11c; sales of 200 bales; receipts 146 bales; shipments 247 bales. Others unchanged; little doing.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, July 5.—Beeves: fresh offerings 2,600 head, against 2,333 same day last week; quality generally medium to good; market quiet; rather slow trade; about $1 per head reduction from current rates of last Monday; a couple car loads of Cherokee cattle 7¼@8c; 2 cars green grass fed Indiana steers 8¼@9c; otherwise extreme range 9@10½c; greater part of transactions 9¼@9½c. Sheep: receipts 4,120 head for two days, against 5,930 same time last week; demand light; trade dull and limited with a strong downward tendency; common to good sheep 4@5½c; a few choice lots 5¾@6c; lambs ranged 6¼@8½c. Swine: receipts 6,340 head for two days, against 6,310 same time last week; none offered alive.

CHICAGO, July 5.—Cattle: receipts 15,000 head; market firm and generally higher sales; really choice beeves $4.65@5; choice graded steers $5@5,20; fair to medium $4.25@4.50; shipments 5,000 head. Hogs: receipts 3,000 head; active demand at 25@35c higher; best droves $6.55@6.65; common to choice heavy $6@6.35; shipments 11,600 head. Sheep quiet and unchanged; inferior to choice $2.50@4.50.

BUFFALO, July 5.—Cattle: receipts 1,734 head; total for the week 8,738; market dull and prices a shade weaker; sales of only 35 cars; unsold stock will be shipped east; Ohio steers $4.50@5.12½; Illinois $4.70@4.85; Indianas $4.50@5.12½. Sheep and lambs: receipts 600 head; total for the week 5,400; sales of 3 cars on private terms. Hogs: receipts 3,200 head; total for the week 8,651; market active; supply light; Yorkers and heavy $6.65@6.80.

ST. LOUIS, July 5.—Hogs steady. Yorkers $5.75@6.15; bacon $6.15@6.25. Cattle supply light, owing to washouts on railroads; good native steers sold at $4.20@4.65; do. through Texas $1.25@4.

CINCINNATI, July 5.—Hogs quiet but firm; fair to good light $6 35@6.50; fair to good heavy $6.45@6.60.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 5.—Hogs unchanged; receipts 13,000 head.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, July 5.—Business was light in all departments of trade. Best corporation makes of cotton goods are steadily held by agents. Bleached cottons are in moderate request. Colored cottons are quiet. Prints are moving slowly. Ginghams and cotton dress goods are dull. Heavy woolen goods are in moderate request by clothiers. Foreign dry goods are dull.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, July 5.—Cotton quiet at 11⅝@12 1-16c; futures quiet, but steady; July 11 21-32@11-16c; August 11 23-32@11¾c; September 11 21-32@11 16c; October 11⅝c; November 11⅝c.

Receipts of Blooms, Ore, Pig Metal and Scrap Iron.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

E. T. S. Wks m	6	Lucy Fur o	6
Total			12

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Lewis O. & P o	5	Isabella Fur o	6
Lucy Fur o	69	Shoen'r B & Co o	25
Jones & L o	6		
Total			111

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. R.

J. Painter & Son m	4	E. Thomson S W m	13
Isabella Fur m	3	W. Springer, s l	2
Lewis O. & P m	2	Mullins & M s l	1

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

CINCINNATI PER FANCHON.—16,000 f brick, Singer, N. & Co; 5 cks beer, J. C. Buffum & Co; 25 bxs soap, W. Cooper & Co; 38 bbls oil, P. Duff & Son; 11 pkgs furniture, Mon. Packet Company; 24 bxs starch, Johnston, E. & Co; 50 do soap, Luebbe & Bro, 50 do, J. Porterfield & Co; 2 cs glycerine, R. E. Sellers & Co; 20 bales ex, Hamilton, L & Co; 100 tons metal, Loomis & Co.

SCRAP IRON, &c.

W. J. HAMMOND

DEALER IN

WROUGHT AND CAST IRON,

Wrought Turnings, Cast Turnings, Old Railroad Locomotive Tire, Old Car and Driving Wheels, Old Boilers,

Brass, Copper, Lead and Zinc,

W. J. Hammond,

Cor. Eleventh and Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh, Pa.

QUEEN OLIVES—PINTS AND QUARTS—Crosse & Blackwell's and Gordon & Dilworth's; also, Mottett's Olive Oil, pints and quarts, received and for sale by
JNO. A. RENSHAW & CO.,
Corner Liberty and 9th streets.

RIVER NEWS.

State of the Rivers, Movements of Steamboats, &c.

THE stage of water last evening was 5 feet full and rising. Weather continues warm and rainy, and the outlook is favorable for a coal boat rise.

CAPT. R. C. GRAY is back from St. Louis.

COM. W. J. KOUNTZ has gone east; he will probably take in the Centennial before returning.

NAT. EARHART, late clerk of the Emma Graham, has taken a case in the *Journal* office, at Mason City.

THE tow-boat Joe Williams passed Louisville on Monday from New Orleans yesterday. She goes on the ways at Madison.

THE Jno. L. Rhoads, was to have left St. Louis for Pittsburgh yesterday. The C. K. Peck has been laid up there for the present.

CAPT. CHARLIE ARTHUR writes from the Arkansas Hot Springs: Capt. Jim Rees is rapidly improving, and will soon be himself again.

SUPERINTENDENT DUNLAP, of Gray's Iron Line, left St. Louis on Monday for Cairo, and from thence to Cincinnati on business of the line.

THE Baltic, en route to Madison, and the Simpson Horner to Pittsburgh, passed Cincinnati on Monday. The Horner has 21 empty barges.

CAPT. SAM SHUMAN, recently of the Exchange, has gone into the agency business. He represents the Fanchon in connection with Mr. J. D. Collingwood.

THE Exchange, Capt. Jas. M. Kirker, departed for Cincinnati last evening with a fair freight list and a number of passengers, to which she will doubtless add considerably below.

ALL the recent rains have passed southward—this explains the rise in the Monongahela at headwaters, while the Allegheny, according to our latest advices at this writing, was falling.

THE Iron City left for Huntington on Tuesday with a cargo of refined oil for Richmond, and she will be followed to-day, probably, by the Park Painter. There is a good stage of water now for boating oil.

MR. ANDREW ACKLEY, the well-known butcher, in getting off a Pleasant Valley street car near his residence, in Allegheny, on Tuesday, fell and sprained one of his ankles; he is able to be about, but not much more.

THE C. W. Hornbrook was due last evening, and will probably be found in port this morning; as will be seen by card, she is announced to return to Wheeling, Marietta and Parkersburg on Friday. Patterson and Bro., at the wharfboat, are her agents.

PILOT HALL, of the Fanchon, reports the Rover aground at Fish Creek, also that the Whale arrived at Wheeling on Tuesday, with two barges of ore, and started back to Point Harmer for one left behind. Mr. Hall also reports the John A. Wood laid up at Bellaire, Smoky City in the bend above Wheeling; passed Oak and at "Phillise."

A LATE New Orleans paper says: The matter between the Frank Pargoud and Golden Rule, for services rendered by the latter in pulling the former off when she was aground a few weeks ago on the upper coast, was all amicably and satisfactorily settled Wednesday by the Pargoud paying the Golden Rule $175 for the service rendered.

THE Louisville *Courier* of Tuesday, says: The Louisville Pilots' Association hauled in its sign yesterday, took a hemorrhage of the lungs, keeled over and died. All the cash in the locker is to be equally divided among the members in good standing and the books burned. This ends the life and existence of that organization. The funeral was impressive.

THE Fanchon arrived last evening from Cincinnati with a very fair trip, including, among other items, 100 tons metal. As will be seen by card, she is announced to depart to-morrow. Capt. T. C. Sweeny is in command and Mr. Jno. T. Hambleton in charge of the office. She is a boat and well adapted for the trade between here and Cincinnati during the low water campaign.

THE towboat Savanna, en route for St. Paul, when just opposite Gregory's Landing (a few miles below Keokuk) Saturday, ran through her larboard engine, breaking both cylinder heads and T beam, and, we regret to state, the most painful incident was that Mr. Sam Nimick, chief engineer of the boat, had his left leg broken by a piece of the forward cylinder head. He was sent to his home at Nauvoo.

CAPT. W. B. WHEELER, for many years connected with the Pittsburgh press in the capacity of river and commercial reporter, but who for some time past has been engaged in other pursuits at Rochester, Pa., is in the city. Capt. W., although getting well up in years, is holding his own remarkably well; with the exception that his locks are becoming tinged with grey, he does not look much older than he did ten or fifteen years ago.

THE U. S. snag-boat, E. A. Woodruff, having cleared the river of obstructions to navigation between Wheeling and this city, arrived at 4 P. M. yesterday. She will lay here a few days to cover boilers and repair her rudders, after which she will proceed down the river to remove snags between here and Cairo.—*Cin. Gazette.* She could have found some obstructions between here and Wheeling; and it is certainly just as important to have them removed above as below, Wheeling, if not more so.

THE New Orleans *Times*, June 28, says: We learn that the steamship Saint Louis, that leaves for Liverpool during the latter part of this week, will try the jetty channel; if she finds enough water at the head of the pass she will certainly go through. Ocean tonnage is scarce and in demand at this port. One steamer a day could easily be dispatched with a good freight list if the vessels were here, and as the way to the sea is now open through the jetties at South Pass, all danger of detention at the mouth of the river is now over.

WHILE it is generally conceded that Pittsburgh should have a line of packets to Cincinnati, and St. Louis as well, there is a diversity of feeling in regard to the kind of boats suitable for the times. Some argue strongly that side-wheelers are best adapted for a packet trade, while others continue for stern-wheelers, claiming that they can be built to make as good time as side-wheelers, and there is no question but the former can be constructed much cheaper than the latter, also, that their running expenses are much less. We think it has been pretty well demonstrated during the past year, that a line of the right kind of boats would soon pay for themselves if properly managed, and if a movement with this in view should be attempted, it behooves our merchants and manufacturers, in view of the discrimination made against them by the railroads, to do all in their power to encourage it.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

5 2-4 doz chairs, H. Berger; 12 bbls spokes, 8 do hubs, J. McCutcheon; 2 bbls eggs, C. W. Hazel; 4 do oil, Pa ns, A. & Co; 5 b rakes, Scobia R. & S; 20 bxs starch, J. H. Ortman; 1 car coal, A. Lewis; 2 do beer, J. Bruening; 45 cases tobacco, H. Dallmeyer; 6 do, E. Pearisol & Co; 2 bdls wheels, S. C. Baker; 20 bbls cement, Fleming, A. & Co; 2 do, Atlantic G. Co; 163 sks f seed, Thompson & L; 160 bbls flour, Watt, L. & Co; 100 do, R. Knox & Son; 100 do, Jenkins & Bro; 1 soda fountain, J. Anderson, 70 b hides, 7 bbls spitts, J. Callery & Co; 2 bbls eggs, Voigt, M & Co; 1 s machine, W. J. Morgan; 10 o bbls, B. Tripp Jr & Co; 1 kg lard, R. Harvey; 1 mouldboard, Speer & Sons; 2 cars 160 trees ham, R. Owens & Co; 1 plow, J. C. Biddle; 1 hhd tobacco, W. H. Atchison; 3 bbls wire, well; 1 car scrap iron, Maloney & L; 1 do, Mullin & M.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.—160 bbls lime, J. B. Canfield; 32 sks hair, B. Pfaum; 1 car shingles, S. Logan; 1 car lime, Mills & Co; 12 bbls eggs, J. A. Graff & Son; 160 bxs cheese, Dilworth & Bro; 84 do, N. J. Braden; 20 do, P. Goodell; 80 bxs nuts, England & E; 8 sks rags, McElroy & Co; 20 bxs soap, Arbuckles & Co; 4 bbls eggs, Voigt, M. & Co; 2 cars potatoes, Hulett & Bro; 1 do oats, J. D. McCaffrey; 80 bxs cheese, Peabody, H. & Co; 5 bbls eggs, J. Lacey & Co; 1 case cigars, H. Reock; 1 car flour, R. Rae; 1 car staves, S. Clark & Son; 25 bxs soap, S. Ewart & Co; 2 cars flour, T. C. Jenkins; 10 bbls vinegar, J. Wilson & Son; 10 do, Carter & Bro; 20 do, Haworth & D; 20 bbls pork, W. B. Hays & Son; 3 cars flour, Jenkins & Bro; 1 do, M. T. Brasti; 10 do hams, E. H. Myers & Co; 1 do, D. Wallace; 1 do, B. H. Vaskamp.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R. CO.—79 pcs s pipe, H. H. Collins; 15 bbls oil, G. Prescott, 328 sks oats, J. G. Miller; 100 cases matches, T. C. Jenkins; 21 do, B. C. & J. H. Sawyer; 80 do, Haworth & D; 14 do, J. Henderson & Bro; 3 do, Curry & M; 7 cks h ware, J. Dunlap; 13 sks oats, B. Miller; 3 cks h ware, H. Collins; 9 bbls eggs, Head, C & Co; 1 do, 2 tubs butter, Voigt, M. & Co; 5 do cheese, P. Schlegle; 1 car staves, Shoenberger & Co; 1 do lumber, S. Alcott; 3 bxs h ware, Tr Birney & Co; 2 do, M. B. Cochran; 24 pkgs mdse, McConnell & Co.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R. CO.—13 cars coal, Sable Coal Co; 16 do, G. W. Glass; 2 do brick, Harbison & W; 1 do, Star F. B. Co; 3 do ice, L. L. Co; 2 do coal, Pgh. Fort Wayne & Chicago R. R.; 1 do lime, W. J. Baughman; 1 do acid, Pgh A. Wks; 1 do lumber, A. L. Shaffer; 14 do coal, Armstrong, Davidson & Co; 1 do brick, E. T. S. Wks; 3 do cinders, Carnegie Bros; 1 do bark, W. Flaccus & Son; 1 do, Jas. Callery & Co; 3 do, J. C. Lappe; 16 do coal, N. Y. & C. G. C. Co; 2 iron plows, W. D. Hamilton.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—1 car lime, Holmes & Co; 30 bdls paper, W. & J. Carson; 20 do, H. Henning; 1 roll leather, E. H. Alexander; 5 bbls whisky, G. Hedgar; 2 tubs cheese, L. Oesch; 1 car flour, Myler Bro; 11 bxs b powder, D. H. Patterson; 1 car d stone, A. Beggs.

RECEIPTS AT PITTSBURGH GRAIN ELEVATOR—7 cars wheat, Marshall, K. & Co; 1 do, D. G. Stewart; 1 do rye, Houck, McC & Co.

SMITH & SHEPLER,

CELEBRATED

Feed Water Boiler Washer.

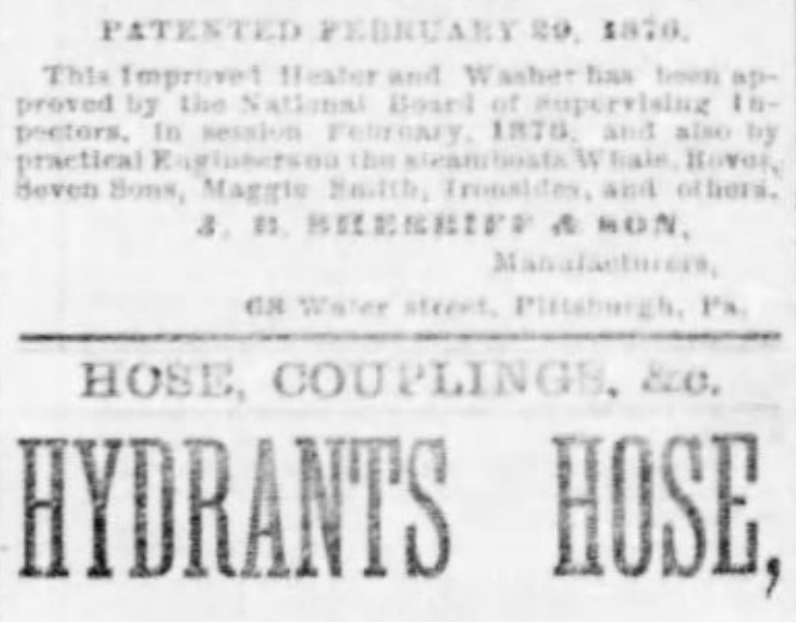
PATENTED FEBRUARY 29, 1876.

This improved Heater and Washer has been approved by the National Board of Supervising Inspectors, in session February, 1876, and also by practical Engineers on the steamboats Whale, Rover, Seven Sons, Maggie Smith, Ironsides, and others.

J. H. SHESHIFF & SON,
Manufacturers,
68 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

HOSE, COUPLINGS, &c.

HYDRANTS HOSE,



HOSE PIPES

AND

Couplings,

Bailey, Farrell & Co.

167 SMITHFIELD ST.,

PITTSBURGH.

PAINTING.

WESLEY COULTER,

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,

No. 236 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh.

All orders by mail promptly attended to.

MILLER, FORSE & CO.,

Late Miller & Rickelson,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

OLD MONONGAHELA RYE WHISKIES,

IMPORTERS OF

Fine Wines, Brandies, Ales, Cigars, &c.

211 LIBERTY STREET,

PITTSBURGH

OILS, &c.

LUBRICATING OILS

AND

ALL OTHER VARIETIES,

Manufactured and Sold by

B. TRIPP, JR., & CO.,

369 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh.

RIVER PACKETS,

For Wheeling, Marietta and Parkersburg.

FRIDAY, July 7—4 P. M.

THE STEAMER

C. W. Hornbrook and Barges.

Will leave as announced.

For freight apply on board, or at the Wharfboat foot of Wood street.

S. R. & W. J. PATTERSON, Agents.

For Cincinnati and St. Louis.

FRIDAY, July 7—12 M.

THE SPLENDID PASSENGER STEAMER

FANCHON.

T. C. SWEENEY .... Master

Will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board or to J. D. COLLINGWOOD, and SAMUEL SHUMAN Agents.

Regular Ironton and Pittsburgh Weekly Packet.

Leaves Ironton every Thursday.
Leaves Pittsburgh every Monday at 4 P. M.

THE NEW AND LIGHT DRAUGHT

SALT VALLEY.

SAM. DeWOLF .... Master
JNO. KIRKER & CHAS. M. BUCHANAN, Clerks

Passengers by the "Salt Valley" with through Tickets, will be transferred to the R. R. Packet and arrive at Cincinnati Thursday morning.

Freights and passenger rates as low as the lowest. For freight or passage apply on board, or to
GEO. H. GHRIEST,
J. D. COLLINGWOOD, or
S. R. & W. J. PATTERSON,
Wharfboat, foot of Wood St.

STEAMSHIPS.

CONSULATE.

KAISERLICH KÖNIGLICH OESTERREICHISCH-UNGARISCHES CONSULAT IN PITTSBURG

European Exchange, Collection and Steamship Office, No. 163 Smithfield street,

MAX SCHAMBERG,
Consul and Notary.

INSURANCE.

ÆTNA

INSURANCE CO.

INCORPORATED 1819.

Charter Perpetual. Capital, $3,000,000. Losses Paid in 55 years, $41,500,000.

JANUARY 1, 1876.

ASSETS.

(At Market Value.)

Cash on hand and in bank	$ 588,559 74
Cash in hands of agents and in transit	436,501 63
Real Estate	355,000 00
Mortgage bonds	1,418,060 00
Bank and Trust Company stocks	1,330,150 00
Railroad Stocks	579,686 00
Loans on bond and mortgage	81,500 00
Loans on collaterals	13,727 00
United States, State and city stock and other securities	1,969,465 00
Total	$6,792,649

LIABILITIES.

[illegible]	$ 246,385

S. S. CARRIER, AGENT,

59 Fourth Avenue.

WESTERN INSURANCE CO. OF PITTSBURGH. Incorporated March 1849.
CAPITAL .... $225,000.
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.
Losses Promptly adjusted and Paid.
Office First National Bank Building, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street.

DIRECTORS.

Alex. Nimick, Reuben Miller, Jr.,
Alex. Speer, Andrew Ackley,
Wm. Morrison, David M. Long,
Charles J. Clarke, John R. McCune,
Wm. S. Evans, John Wilson,
Philip Reymer, John B. Jackson,
H. Sellers McKee.

ALEX. NIMICK, President.
WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.
GEO. NEELD, Agent and Surveyor.

PENNSYLVANIA INSURANCE CO. OF PITTSBURGH.

Office, No. 8 SIXTH AVENUE, Bank of Commerce Building.

This is a Home Company, offering good security to the insured. Risks taken at reasonable rates and losses promptly settled and paid.

DIRECTORS.

C. Yeager, James Graham,
L. Walter, Geo. W. Evans,
W. W. Patrick, Jas. P. Brewer,
C. C. Boyle, Louis J. Aaron,
J. C. Lappe, J. C. Buffum,
Jacob Painter, J. S. Reymer,
Thomas Mellon,

C. YEAGER, President.
L. WALTER, Vice President.
W. W. PATRICK, Treasurer.
THOS. D. KELLER, Secretary.

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE CO. OF PITTSBURGH.

OFFICE, NO. 67 FOURTH AVENUE.

Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.

JOHN IRWIN, Jr., President.
JAS. B. McCORD, Vice President.
C. G. DONNELL, Secretary.
CAPT. WM. DEAN, General Agent.

DIRECTORS.

John Irwin, Jr., W. H. Everson,
C. G. Hussey, Geo. W. Cochran,
Harvey Childs, Hugh C. Fleming,
Charles Hays, James B. McCord,
Capt. Wm. Dean, T. H. Nevin,
R. L. Fahnestock, John F. Robinson.

Delaware Mutual Safety Insurance Co. OF PHILADELPHIA.

Incorporated 1835. Established in Pittsburgh 1847.

Assets Nov. 1, 1874, over $2,000,000.

P. A. MADEIRA, Agent,

Company's Building,

No. 66 FOURTH AVENUE.

ARCHITECTS.

BOYD & GAMBLE,

ARCHITECTS

GERMANIA BANK BUILDING,

Corner of Wood street and Diamond alley.

T. D. EVANS,

ARCHITECT

Has returned from Europe.

OFFICE—55 FIFTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH.

BARR & MOSER,

ARCHITECTS

HAVE REMOVED to the GAZETTE building,

Cor. Sixth avenue and Smithfield street.

E. M. BUTZ, Architect,

64 and 66 Federal street, Allegheny,

has designed and superintended the erection of the Penna. Reform School Buildings, German Evangelical Lutheran Church, Second Ward Public School, Allegheny, Seventh U. P. Church, 44th street, Pittsburgh, City Hall, New Castle, Pa., Boyd Block, Federal street, Allegheny, and numerous public and private buildings.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between FREDERICK L. ATWOOD, JOHN M'CAFFREY and HENRY M. ATWOOD, under the name and style of ATWOOD & M'CAFFREY, is this day dissolved by limitation as well as by the death of Frederick L. Atwood. The business of the late firm will be settled by the surviving partners.

The undersigned have this day formed a Co-Partnership under the name and style of ATWOOD & M'CAFFREY, and hope by prompt attention to business to merit a continuance of the favors so liberally bestowed upon the late firm.

HENRY M. ATWOOD,
JOHN M'CAFFREY,
MOSES ATWOOD.

PITTSBURGH, PA., July 1st, 1876.

JOHN M'CULLOUGH

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Old Monongahela and Pure Rye

WHISKIES,

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINES AND LIQUORS,

No. 127 Liberty St.,

Foot of Fifth avenue, near Hare's Hotel,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

ELECTROTYPES & STEREOTYPES MADE FROM WOODCUTS AND TYPE. UNEXCELLED FOR WORKMANSHIP AND DURABILITY AT LOW PRICES. W. G. JOHNSTON & CO. 57 Wood St.

WHOLESALE GROCERS, &c

BROWN & BLACK,

PRODUCE

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

And dealers in all kinds of Produce, Flour, Grain, Feed, &c.

No. 193 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh.

Special attention given to consignments. REFERENCES—B. Patrick & Co., Bankers, Pittsburgh; C. Yeager & Co., Dry Goods and Notions, Pittsburgh.

The Only Grain Warehouse in Pittsburgh with Steam Elevator and Track Connections.

LAING & M'KALLIP

Commission Merchants,

And dealers in Grain, Feed, Flour, Hay, Straw, Lime, Cement, Plaster and Anthracite Coal.

357 Liberty St., 134 Fifth Avenue, and cor. 31st St. and A. V. R. R.

W. H. MECHLING .... D. McBRIDE.

MECHLING & McBRIDE

GENERAL PRODUCE

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 207 Liberty Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

FLOUR! FLOUR! FLOUR!

We are constantly receiving the very

BEST FLOURS MADE

In the United States, and which we guarantee to give entire satisfaction.

Storekeepers, Bakers and Families

In want of something choice will find it to our store at all times. Call for Brands. Best of Flour. Or anything in market and at moderate prices.

S. LINDSAY, Jr., & CO.,
No. 157 Liberty Street.

March 14, 1876.

PETER KEIL .... JAS. F. RITCHART.

KEIL & RITCHART,

Commission Merchants,

And dealers in Flour, Grain, Seeds, Mill Feed, &c.

349 LIBERTY STREET,

Patterson's Block, PITTSBURGH, PA.

ARCHIBALD WALLACE,

WHOLESALE

GROCER & PRODUCE DEALER

No. 6 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh.

H. M. CALDWELL & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

And dealers in

HAY, GRAIN AND PRODUCE,

235 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa. Orders for shipments and consignments solicited and promptly attended to.

JOHN PORTERFIELD & CO.,

FAMILY GROCERS,

And dealers in best brands of ST. LOUIS FLOUR,

No. 15 MARKET STREET,

AIKEN, WALLACE & POLLOCK,

185 LIBERTY STREET,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Apples, Apple Butter, Pickles, Jersey Seed Sweet Potatoes, Onion Sets, Kerosene Sheets and Potatoes, Beans and Produce generally. Advances made on consignments and prompt returns guaranteed.

FOR SALE—SUNDRIES.

5 Cars Wheat,
1 Car Corn Meal,
1 car Ground Corn and Oats,
25 Bbls choice White Beans,
2,000 of Sugar Corn,
3,000 Sacks Dairy Salt, large, India Bags, cheap,
1,000 Cases Southern Cured Hams,
HITCHCOCK, McCREERY & CO.,
249 Liberty St., opposite 9th st.

March 17, 1876.

STOVES, RANGES, GRATES.

New Improvements

FOR THE

FIERY FURNACE.

THE

AGITATING GRATE

(LARKIN'S PATENT.)

The Most Powerful, Simple and Effective Grate in the World.

The FIERY FURNACE is adapted for Churches, School Houses and other buildings, both public and private.

MANUFACTURED BY

GRAFF, HUGUS & CO.,

Who are also the Manufacturers of the

IMPROVED DOUBLE-OVEN

Boston Cooking Range,

PARLOR AND COOK STOVES, Etc.

206 AND 208 LIBERTY STREET.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PROFESSIONAL NOTICE.

Drs. Jordan and Davieson

Principals of the Institution of Anatomy, 807 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Lecturers on all Anatomy, Physiology and Science, inform their friends and patients that they have again opened a branch office for the treatment of their profession at No. 2 EIGHTH STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA. Particular attention especially to all those cases of disease and debility, for the treatment of which they are so justly celebrated. It is estimated that one hundred thousands suffer from the effects of early indiscretion and evil to old folks, for none but the educated physician who has studied these subjects a speciality is likely to succeed in restoring the pathway to health and happiness. For some Drs. Jordan and Davieson offer certain and speedy relief, and undertake no case but those in which they are able to guarantee a cure, with restoration of vigor. Their important Medical Work may be had from therefrom, No. 2 Eighth street, on receipt of 25 cents, and also be procured from their establishment, 1025 Filbert street, Philadelphia. Hours of consultation from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 P. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays from 9 A. M. to 11 A. M. Every case is strictly confidential.

KEYSTONE DISPENSARY, No. 260 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa., a special institution, having a United States reputation for the reliable and successful treatment of Private and Chronic Diseases, Spermatorrhea, Seminal Weakness, Impotency, etc. Everybody should read TRUE MARRIAGE GUIDE, 124 pages; Illustrated. All cases, chills and private diseases, marriage impediments, ulcers and consumption, etc. Sent sealed for 20 cents. Address or call DR. WHITTIER.

PRIVATE DISEASES.—OFFICE 104 PENN STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa. Clark Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to eight days. Also Seminal Emissions, Impotency, etc. Safe treatment. A cure warranted or money refunded. Dr. Brown is the only regular physician of 30 years standing in this city who makes this a specialty. Consultation free. Circulars and Book, 10c., address DOCTOR W., 194 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M., Sundays excepted.

PATENTS.

PATENTS.

JOHNSTON & DONN

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

AND

Solicitors for American and Foreign Patents,

Offices, No. 16 Sixth street, Pittsburgh, Pa., and corner of F and 8th streets, Washington, D. C. JOHNSTON & DONN make a specialty of the patentability of inventions; give opinions as to the infringement of patents, &c. Established 1859.

MALTHOPTONIQUE—IN CASES OF pints and quarts. Also Duchess County Crab Apple Cider, in pints and quarts, warranted pure; for sale at the Family Grocery store of
JNO. A. RENSHAW & CO.,
Corner Liberty and 9th streets.

FINANCIAL.

AMERICAN BANK,

Iron Bank Block,

corner Sixth avenue and Wood street,

PITTSBURGH.

CASH CAPITAL $200,000

Stockholders Individually Liable.

BANK OF DEPOSIT AND DISCOUNT.

JOHN FLOYD, President. WM. FLOYD, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Thos. M. Marshall, John M. Martland,
James Musgrave, Archibald Wallace,
James Bown, James D. Kelly,
James W. Arrott, John D. Kelly,
Charles H. Loomis, Wm. Floyd,
John Floyd.

Collections made on all points in the United States and Canadas. Prompt attention paid to correspondents.

CENTRAL BANK,

No. 47 FIFTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH.

CAPITAL $100,000

Incorporated by Legislature.

Bank of Discount and Deposit.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.

Collections made on all the principal cities of the United States and Canadas.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Fawcett, D. W. C. Carroll,
James H. Hopkins, Julius Adair,
James Brown, J. H. Walter,
Madison Bailey, J. H. Dennison,
George Bingham, Abram Hayes,
Paul H. Hacke, James Wilson.

THOMAS FAWCETT, President.
MADISON BAILEY, Vice President.
M. HUNNINGS, Cashier.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,

OF ALLEGHENY,

No. 171 Federal Street.

CAPITAL .... $200,000.

DISCOUNT EVERY DAY.

Stockholders Individually Liable.

Six per cent. interest allowed on time Deposits.

GEO. S. RIDDLE, President.
J. W. BALL, Vice President.

Simon Drum, D. Manheim,
Geo. D. Riddle, R. H. Knox,
R. W. Carpenter, J.

JAS. R. RIDDLE, Cashier.

Allegheny National Bank,

OF PITTSBURGH.

No. 33 Fifth Avenue.

CAPITAL STOCK, $500,000.

J. W. COOK, President.

S. W. MACKEY, Vice President.

W. McCANDLESS, Cashier.

N. Holmes & Sons,

BANKERS,

No. 57 Market Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Collections made on all the principal points of the United States and Canadas.

Stocks, Bonds and Other Securities Bought and Sold on Commission.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of

United States Securities.

STEEL WORKS.

LABELLE STEEL WORKS.

Smith, Sutton & Co.,

SUCCESSORS TO

REITER, SUTTON & CO.,

Manufacturers of all kinds of

STEEL.

ALSO,

Springs, Axles, Rake Teeth, &c.

OFFICE AND WORKS,

Ridge, Lighthill and Belmont Streets,

ALLEGHENY.

Postoffice address, PITTSBURGH, PA.

PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1847.

ANDERSON & WOODS,

Manufacturers of

Best Refined Cast Steel,

Of every description; also

Best Refined German Plow and Spring Steel.

CORNER ROSS STREET AND FIRST AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS.

SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Manufacturers of every description of

Cast and German Steel,

Steel Fire Box and Boiler Plate, Elliptic and Platform Springs, Axles, Plow Tire, &c., &c.

Warehouse—82 Water street and 100 First Ave.

Black Diamond Steel Works.

PARK, BRO. & CO.

Manufacturers of all descriptions of

STEEL.

Office and Warehouse—30th, 31st and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh.

CRESCENT STEEL WORKS.

Miller, Metcalf & Parkin,

OFFICE, NO. 439 LIBERTY STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

FIRE BRICK. SEWER PIPE

A. HARTUPEE,

MANUFACTURER OF

FIRE BRICK,

Of any desired size and shape. Also

Every Variety of Tiles,

For Gas Works, Refineries, Stoves, Steamboat Boilers, Fire Beds and Furnaces. Finely Ground Fire Clay always on hand.

OFFICE,

CORNER FIRST AVE. AND SHORT ST.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

WM. T. DUNN & CO.,

Sewer Builders and Manufacturers of

Drain and Sewer Cement Pipe.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Hydraulic Cement, Patent Chimney Pipe, Gutter Plates, &c. All orders promptly attended to at short notice.

OFFICE, 41 FEDERAL STREET.
WORKS, 240 REBECCA STREET,
ALLEGHENY.

PLOW WORKS.

ALEX. SPEER & SONS,

SUCCESSORS TO HALL & SPEER,

Globe Plow Works,

DUQUESNE WAY,

Below Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh

Plows, Cultivators, Road Scoops, Shovel Moulds &c.

Keystone Nut and Bolt Works.

F. M. HASLETT & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PLOW, CARRIAGE

And Machine Bolts, &c.

OFFICE AND WORKS,

Corner Main and Cherry Sts., Allegheny.

IRON AND STEEL.

McKEESPORT IRON WORKS.

W. D. WOOD & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PATENT PLANISHED

AND REFINED SHEET IRON.

Office—111 WATER STREET, Pittsburgh.

ALEX. NIMICK, President. SAML. H. JACOBUS, General Manager and Treasurer.

Jacobus & Nimick Manuf'g Co.

PROPRIETORS OF

PITTSBURGH NOVELTY WORKS,

Formerly J. K. Moorhead & Co., founded A. D. 1833, and

PITTSBURGH VARIETY WORKS,

Formerly Jones & Nimick Manufacturing Co., founded A. D. 1855, manufacturers of the well-known "J. & N." and Novelty Brands of Locks and Latches, Fairbanks' Patent Platform and Counter Scales and Coffee Mills, Builders' and Domestic Hardware generally.

Diamond Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WAYNE IRON

AND

STEEL WORKS.

BROWN & CO.,

Manufacturers of the

WAYNE AND "U. S." BRANDS OF

IRON AND STEEL.

Bar, Rod, Hoop, Sheet and Tank Iron, Horse Shoe Iron, Wagon Box Iron, Iron Plow Beams, Flanged Landslide Iron, Light T Rails, Beams, &c., per yard, Spike Bars, "U. S." Boiler and Fire Box Iron, and Boiler Heads, all Flanged. Boiler and Tank Rivets, extra quality; Wayne and "U. S." BEST REFINED STEEL and Cast Steel. Also, Iron for Scrapers, and all kinds, Tire Steel, Lay Steel, Grain Drill Steel, Flanged Landslide Steel and Steel Plow Beams. All description of Iron and Steel used for Agricultural Implements, Plow Moulds, Shares, Cultivator Teeth, &c., cut to any pattern. Near Union Depot.

COR. DUQUESNE WAY AND TENTH ST.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Our "U. S." Brands warranted to be unexcelled.

Pennsylvania Iron Works.

EVERSON, MACRUM & CO.,

Manufacturers of every description of

SHEET AND BAR IRON,

Flat, Bar, Round, Square, Band, Hoop, Tank and Boiler Iron, Fine and Common Sheet Iron. Office and Works, SECOND AVENUE, immediately above upper Monongahela bridge, PITTSBURGH, PA.

MONT BLANC FOUNDRY.

A. TOMLINSON & CO.

Manufacturers of COAL PIT CAR WHEELS, BRIDGE, ROLLING MILL, BLAST FURNACE and MACHINERY CASTINGS of every description, RAILROAD STREET, between 29th and 30th streets, PITTSBURGH, PA.

DICKSON, MARSHALL & CO.,

IRON CITY FOUNDRY.

Manufacturers of BRIDGE, ROLLING MILL, BLAST FURNACE AND MACHINERY CASTINGS. CORNER OF LIBERTY AND TWENTY-THIRD STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA.

FOUNDERS & MACHINISTS.

JOHN W. HAY. CHAS. SHINKLE.
W. J. MILLER, JR.

MONONGAHELA FOUNDRY

And Machine Works.

HAY, SHINKLE & MILLER,

Successors to W. J. ANDERSON,

Machinists and Iron Founders.

Grist and Saw Mill Work a specialty.
Turbine Water Wheels.
Agents for Jarvis & Co. Bolting Cloths, and John A. Wather's Coil Springs for Mill Spindles.

No. 39 Water Street,

PITTSBURGH.

Industrial Machine Works.

Hugh M. Bole, Proprietor,

Manufacturer of Stationary Steam Engines used to Saw, Grist and Planing Mills; Engines for Coal Mines and Inclined Planes, either single or double. We also make a specialty of manufacturing Machinery for Crushing and Washing Coal, Coke Oven-Pushing Machines, Elevators, Screens, &c. All work warranted first-class.

Shop—Corner of Point Alley and Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Robinson, Rea & Co.,

FOUNDERS and

MACHINISTS,

12 SMITHFIELD ST.,

PITTSBURGH.

PITTSBURGH FOUNDRY.

A. GARRISON & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Chilled and Sand Rolls

Of acknowledged Superior Quality, at the Lowest Current Prices.

ORE AND CLAY PULVERIZERS,

ROTARY SQUEEZERS,

Heshing Patent Double Spiral Pinions,

AND

ROLLING MILL CASTINGS,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Office and Warehouse:

No. 33 Wood Street, cor. Second Avenue.

ENGINES, BOILERS, &c.

FORT PITT

Boiler, Stilland Tank Works.

D. W. C. Carroll & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Tubular, Double-flued Tubular, Fire Box and Cylinder Steam Boilers, Oil Stills and Oil Tanks. Chimneys, Breeching and Ash Pans, Settling Pans, Salt Pans and Condensers, Steam Pipes, Gasometers and Iron Bridges, Prison Doors and Coal Shutes.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:

Corner Second, Third, Short and Liberty Streets,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to.

COAL, COKE AND LIME.

S. C. GRIER & CO.,

DEALERS IN

ANTHRACITE AND BITUMINOUS

COAL.

Railroad Yard, corner Grant avenue and Ft. W. R. R. Crossing, and River Yard, corner Rebecca and Ridge streets, Allegheny City, Pa.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

DICKSON, STEWART & CO.,

Miners, Shippers and Dealers in

FAMILY, NUT AND BLACKSMITH

COAL.

OFFICE and YARD, 567 LIBERTY STREET.

Particular attention given to filling orders of above Coal.

BRIDGE WORK.

KEYSTONE BRIDGE COMP'Y

BUILDERS OF

Iron and Wooden Bridges,

Wrought Iron Turn Tables, Roofs, &c.

OFFICES—Cor. Forty-first and Harrison streets Pittsburgh; No. 218 South 4th street, Philadelphia

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—On and after SUNDAY, April 16th, 1876, trains will leave Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows:

CITY TIME.

MAIN LINE EASTWARD.

PACIFIC EXPRESS daily, except Monday, at 2:36 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg 11:20 a. m., Philadelphia 3:30 p. m., New York 6:45 p. m.

MAIL TRAIN daily, except Sunday, 7:26 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg 3:15 p. m.

DAY EXPRESS daily, at 8:26 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg 3:55 p. m., Philadelphia 7:20 p. m., New York 10:20 p. m., Baltimore 7:35 p. m., Washington 9:07 p. m.

ATLANTIC EXPRESS daily at 12:51 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg 1:05 a. m., Philadelphia 4:15 a. m., New York 6:35 a. m.

PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS daily, except Sunday, 4:31 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg 2:40 a. m., Philadelphia 7:00 a. m., New York 10:10 a. m.

FAST LINE daily at 7:51 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg 3:45 a. m., Philadelphia 7:35 a. m., New York 10:35 a. m., Baltimore 7:35 a. m., Washington 9:02 a. m.

JOHNSTOWN ACCOMMODATION 3:41 p. m.

WALL'S ACCOMMODATION 5:41, 10:21, 11:46 a. m., 3:41, 5:46, 6:11, 11:31 p. m. Sunday 12:56 p. m.

BRINTON ACCOMMODATION 6:06 a. m., 5:01 and 9:36 p. m. Sunday 9:36 p. m.

WILKINSBURG ACCOMMODATION 9:21 a. m., 1:41, 3:51, 5:31, 7:11 and 8:11 p. m.

TORRENS ACCOMMODATION 10:01 p. m.

MAIN LINE WESTWARD.

Trains arrive at Union Depot (city time) as follows:

Mail Train daily, except Monday	1:01 a. m.
Fast Line daily, except Monday	1:36 a. m.
Pittsburgh Express daily, except Monday	7:56 a. m.
Cincinnati Express daily	1:11 p. m.
Pacific Express daily	1:41 p. m.
Way Passenger daily	6:51 p. m.
Johnstown Accommodation	9:06 p. m.

Wall's Accommodation 6:36, 9:01 a. m., 1:21, 2:41, 3:51 and 7:56 p. m. Sunday 10:01 a. m.

Brinton Accommodation 7:41 and 8:16 a. m., 7:06 and 11:11 p. m. Sunday 7:06 p. m.

Wilkinsburg Accommodation 11:46 a. m., 3:06, 4:11, 7:31, 9:21 and 10:01 p. m.

Torrens Accommodation 7:11 a. m.

SOUTH-WEST PENN. RAILWAY.

NO CHANGE OF CARS.

Youghiogheny Express, except Sunday, 4:36 p. m.

Connellsville Express daily, except Sunday [illegible] a. m.

Trains arrive from Connellsville at 9:41 a. m. and 6:46 p. m.

WEST PENNSYLVANIA DIVISION.

From Federal Street Depot, Allegheny City, (city time).

MAIL TRAIN, connecting for Butler 6:46 a. m.
EXPRESS, connecting for Butler 3:26 p. m.
FREEPORT ACCOM. 9:16 a. m. and 4:06 p. m.
SPRINGDALE ACC. 11:26 a. m., 6:16, 9:41 and 11:31 p. m. Sunday 12:46 p. m.
MARKET TRAIN FOR BUTLER 3:51 p. m.

Trains arrive at Federal Street Depot (city time):

Express, connecting from Butler 9:01 a. m.
Mail, connecting from Butler 5:26 p. m.
Freeport Accom. 6:26 a. m., 5:46, 7:16 and 7:01 p. m.
Springdale Accom. 6:56 a. m., 3:46, 7:16 and 11:11 p. m., and on Sunday at 9:51 a. m. and 7:01 p. m.
Market Train from Butler 9:11 a. m.

The Excelsior Baggage Express Company will call for and check Baggage from hotels and residences. Time cards and full information can be obtained at the Ticket Offices, No. 78 Fifth avenue and the Union Depot.

S. M. BOYD, JR.,
General Passenger Agent.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY, CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.—On and after April 16, 1876, trains will leave and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	1:57am	Atlantic Ex	2:22am
Erie & Asht. Ex	7:10am	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. & W'g'Ex	8:32am	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago Ex	8:52am	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Depart from Allegheny. Arrive in Allegheny. [illegible]

Fair Oaks Sunday Church [illegible]

Fast Through Mail leaves daily. Pacific Express leaves daily. Chicago Express arrives daily. Atlantic Express arrives daily, Mondays excepted. All other trains will leave and arrive daily, Sundays excepted.

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
J. D. LAYNG, General Manager.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY. (Panhandle Route.)—On and after SUNDAY, June 25, 1876, trains leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows, Pittsburgh time:

DEPART.

Fast Line	2:07am
Pacific Express	6:42am
Dennison Accommodation	8:32am
Washington Accommodation	11:03am
McDonald's Accommodation	1:12pm
Columbus Accommodation	2:57pm
Washington Accommodation	4:47pm
Limited Mail	5:07pm
McDonald's Accommodation	6:17pm
Mansfield Accommodation	6:37pm
Sunday Church Train	12:47pm

ARRIVE.

McDonald's Accommodation	6:47am
Cincinnati Express	8:02am
Washington Accommodation	8:22am
Dennison Accommodation	11:57am
McDonald's Accommodation	3:57pm
Washington Accommodation	5:47pm
Columbus Mail	5:57pm
Fast Line	1:52pm
Mansfield Accommodation	9:57pm
Sunday Church Train	10:57am

Pacific Express and Limited Mail leaves daily. Cincinnati Express Fast Line and Mansfield Accommodation arrives daily.

Fast Line leaves daily, Sundays excepted.

All other trains will run daily, except Sundays.

Sleeping Cars without change to Columbus, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis.

D. W. CALDWELL, General Manager.
W. L. O'BRIEN,
Gen. Passenger and Ticket Agent.
S. M. FELTON, Jr., Gen. Supt.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH DIVISION.

Change of Time—Summer Arrangement. ON AND AFTER JUNE 18th, 1876, trains will depart from and arrive at the new Depot, corner of Grant and Water Sts., as follows (Pittsburgh time):

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Connellsville Ex.	6:15am	McKeesport Ac.	6:45am
Through Mail	7:00am	Through Express	7:55am
McKeesport Ac.	9:15am	McKeesport Ac.	8:55am
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Church Train [illegible]

Mail train daily, except Sunday. Through express daily. Uniontown express daily, except Sunday. Church train Sunday only.

75 MILES THE SHORTEST TO WASHINGTON and the only line via the National Capital to the Eastern Cities.

Pullman Palace Coaches and magnificent Day Cars through to Washington and Baltimore without change.

Ticket Offices, Corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, and Depot, corner Grant and Water streets.

L. M. COLE, Gen'l Ticket Agent.
E. K. HYNDMAN, Superintendent.
W. W. REPPERT, Passenger Agent.

PITTSBURGH, VIRGINIA & CHARLESTON RAILWAY.

On and after SUNDAY, April 16, 1876, and until further notice, trains will arrive and depart from the new Depot, corner Grant and Water streets, as follows, Pittsburgh time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Monongahela City Mail	5:55am	Homestead Ac.	9:50am
Monon. City Ac.	9:00am	Pittsburgh Mail	10:38am
Elizabeth Ac.	12:25pm	Pittsburgh Ex.	5:05pm
Pittsburgh Ex.	4:20pm	Monon. City Ac.	5:50pm
Homestead Ac.	6:20pm	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHURCH TRAIN leaves Monongahela City every Sunday at 7:30 a. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:40 p. m.

Through trains to Brownsville as follows: leave Brownsville at 5:00 a. m. and 1:35 p. m. Returning, trains leaving at [illegible] a. m. and [illegible] p. m. connect with Packets, reaching Brownsville at 4:10 and 10:45 p. m.

Orders for Baggage at General Office, on Fourth avenue.

WM. J. ROSE, Gen. Pass. and Tkt. Agt.
JOHN M. OWENS, Ch. Eng. and Supt.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.—On and after SUNDAY, JULY 2d, 1876, trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows, Pittsburgh time:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Arnolds Accom.	6:50am	Night Express	6:25am
Buffalo Ex.	9:00am	Arnolds Park Ac.	9:55am
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Church Train leaves Soho Works at 8:40 a. m., arriving at Pittsburgh at 9:10 a. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:50 p. m., arriving at Soho Works at 1:50 p. m., stopping at all stations.

Sunday Special—Leaves Pittsburgh at 7:45 a. m., arriving at Emlenton 1:00 p. m. Returning, leaves Emlenton 3:15 p. m., arriving at Pittsburgh 7:25 p. m. It behooves our [illegible]

Buffalo Express north and south connect at Red Bank with train on Low Grade Division for Sligo, Brookville and Reynoldsville.

Buffalo Express, north and south, makes close connections at Brockton to and from Buffalo.

Orders can be left with Excelsior Baggage Company, 78 Fifth avenue, for baggage to be checked from hotels or residences to destination.

Ticket Office, No. 78 Fifth avenue and Union Depot.

J. MORTON HALL,
Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agent.
DAVID McCARGO, Gen. Superintendent.

HARDWARE.

Whitmore, Wolff, Lane & Co.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

HARDWARE

SIGN OF THE ANVIL,

No. 50 Wood Street,

Have occupied their NEW BUILDING and replenished it with a NEW AND COMPLETE STOCK, to which we invite the attention of buyers.

LANE BROTHERS WHOLESALE HARDWARE

POCKET KNIVES, Knives and Forks, SPOONS, SCISSORS, AXES, SHOVELS, LOCKS, Hinges, Nails, Files, &c. Carpenter's, Blacksmith's and AGRICULTURAL TOOLS, PITTSBURGH, PA. Cor. Liberty and Sixth Streets.

THE CENTENNIAL.

(Continued from First Page.)

religion? and independence by law run into independence of law? Have free schools by too much learning, made the people mad? Have manners declined, letters languished, art faded, wealth decayed, public spirit withered? Have other nations shunned the evil example, and held aloof from its infection? Or have reflection and hard fortune dispelled the illusions under which this people "burned incense to vanity, and stumbled in their ways from the ancient paths?" Have they, fleeing from the double destruction which attends folly and arrogance, restored the throne, rebuilt the altar, relaid the foundations of society, and again taken shelter in the old protections against the perils, shocks, and changes in human affairs, which

"Divert and crack, rend, and deracinate
The unity and married calm
Quite from their fixtures."

Who can recount in an hour what has been done in a century, on so wide a field, and in all its multitudinous aspects? Yet I may not avoid insisting upon some decisive lineaments of the material, social, and political development of our country which the record of the hundred years displays, and thus present to "the opinion of mankind," for its generous judgment, our nation as it is to-day—our land, our people and our laws. And, first, we notice the wide territory to which we have steadily pushed on our limits. Lines of climate mark our boundaries north and south, and two oceans east and west. The space between, speaking by and large, covers the whole temperate zone of the continent, and, in area, measures near tenfold the possessions of the thirteen colonies. The natural features, the climate, the productions, the influences of the outward world, are all implied in the immensity of this domain, for they embrace all that the goodness and the power of God have planned for so large a share of the habitable globe. The steps of the successive acquisitions, the impulses which assisted, and the motives which retarded the expansion of our territory; the play of the competing elements in our civilization and their incessant struggle each to outrun the other; the irrepressible conflict thus nursed in the bosom of the State; the lesson in humility and patience, "in charity for all and malice toward none," which the study of the manifest designs of Providence so plainly teach us—these may well detain us for a moment's illustration.

And this calls attention to that ingredient in the population of this country which came, not from the culminated pride of Europe, but from the abject despondency of Africa. A race discriminated from all the converging streams of immigration which I have named by ineffaceable distinctions of nature; which was brought hither by a forced migration and into slavery, while all others came by choice and for greater liberty; a race unrepresented in the Congress which issued the Declaration of Independence, but now, in the persons of 4,000,000 of our countrymen raised, by the power of the great truths then declared, as it were from the dead, and rejoicing in one country and the same constituted liberties with ourselves.

In August, 1620, a Dutch slave-ship landed her freight in Virginia, completing her voyage soon after that of the Mayflower commenced. Both ships were on the ocean at the same time, both sought our shores, and planted their seeds of liberty and slavery together on this chosen field until the harvest. Until the separation from England the several colonies attracted each their own emigration, and from the sparseness of the population, both in the Northern and Southern colonies, and the policy of England in introducing African slavery, wherever it might, in all of them, the institution of slavery did not raise a definite and firm line of division between the tides of population which set in upon New England and Virginia from the Old World, and from them later, as from new points of departure, were diffused over the continent. The material interests of slavery had not become very strong, and in its moral aspects no sharp division of sentiment had yet shown itself. But when unity and independence of government were accepted by the colonies, we shall look in vain for any adequate barrier against the natural attraction of the softer climate and rich productions of the South, which could keep the Northern population in their harder climate and on their less grateful soil, except the repugnancy of the two systems of free and slave labor to commixture. Out of this grew the impatient, and apparently premature, invasion of the Western wilds, pushing constantly onward, in parallel lines, the outposts of the two rival interests. What greater enterprise did for the Northern people in stimulating this movement was more than supplied to the Southern by the pressing necessity for new lands, which the requirements of the system of slave cultivation imposed. Under the operation of these causes the political divisions of the country built up a wall of partition running east and west, with the novel consequence of the "border States of the country being ranged, not on our foreign boundaries, but on this middle line, drawn between the free and slave States. The successive acquisitions of territory, by the Louisiana purchase, by the annexation of Texas, and by the treaty with Mexico, were all in the interest of the Southern policy, and, as such, all suspected or resisted by the rival interest in the North. On the other hand, all schemes or tendencies toward the enlargement of our territory on the north were discouraged and defeated by the South. At length, with the immense influx of foreign immigration, reinforcing the flow of population, the streams of free labor shot across the continent. The end was reached. The bounds of our habitation were secured. The Pacific possessions became ours, and the discovered gold rapidly peopled them from the hives of free labor. The rival energies and ambitions which had fed the thirst for territory had served their purpose, in completing and assuring the domain of the nation. The partition wall of slavery was thrown down; the line of border States obliterated; those who had battered for territory, as an extension and perpetuation of slavery, and those who had fought against its enlargements, as a disparagement and a danger to liberty, were alike confounded. Those who feared undue and precipitate expansion of our possessions, as loosening the ties of union, and those who desired it, as a step toward dissolution, have suffered a common discomfiture. The great social and political forces which the existence of slavery in this country and the invincible repugnance to it of the vital principles of our State, together, generated, have had their play upon the passions and interests of this people, have formed the basis of parties, divided sects, agitated and invigorated the popular mind, inspired the eloquence, inflamed the zeal, informed understandings, and fired the hearts of three generations. At last the dread debate escaped all bounds of reason, and the nation in arms solved, by the appeal of war, what was too hard for civil wisdom. With our territory unmutilated, our Constitution uncorrupted, a united people, in the last years of the century, crowns with new glory the immortal truths of the Declaration of Independence by the emancipation of a race.

I find, then, in the method and the results of the country's progress of the nation in this amplification of its domain, sure promise of the duration of the body politic, whose growth in these vast proportions has, as yet, but laid out the ground plan of the structure. For I find the vital forces of the free society and the people's government, here bounded, have by their own vigor made this a natural growth. Strength and symmetry have knit together the great frame as its bulk increased, and the spirit of the nation animates the whole:

——"totamque, infusa per artus,
Mens agitat molem, et magno se corpore miscet."

We turn now from the survey of this vast territory, which the closing century has consolidated and confirmed as the ample home for a nation, to exhibit the greatness in numbers, the spirit, the character, the port and mien of the people that dwell in this secure habitation. That, in these years, our population has steadily advanced, till it counts forty millions instead of three, bears witness, not to be disparaged or gainsaid, to the general congruity of our social and civil institutions with the happiness and prosperity of man. But if we consider further the variety and magnitude of foreign elements to which we have been hospitable, and their ready fusion with the earlier stocks, we have new evidence of strength and vital force in our population, which we may not refuse to admire. The disposition and the capacity thus shown give warrant of a powerful society. "All nations," says Lord Bacon, "that are liberal are fit for empire."

Wealth in its mass, and still more in its tenure and diffusion, is a measure of the condition of a people, which touches both its energy and morality. Wealth has no source but labor. "Life has given nothing valuable to man without great labor." This is as true now as when Horace wrote it. The prodigious growth of wealth in this country is not only, therefore, a signal mark of prosperity, but proves industry, persistency, thrift as the habits of the people. Accumulation of wealth, too, requires and imparts security, as well as unfettered activity, and thus it is a fair criterion of sobriety and justice in a people, certainly, when the laws and their execution rest wholly in their hands. A careless observation of the crimes and frauds which attack prosperity, in the actual condition of our society, and the imperfection of our means for their prevention and redress leads sometimes to an unfavorable comparison between the present and the past, in this country, as respects the probity of the people. No doubt covetousness has not ceased in the world, and thieves still break through and steal. But the better test upon this point is the vast profusion of our wealth and the infinite trust shown by the manner in which it is invested. It is not too much to say that in our times, and conspicuously in our country, a large share of every man's property is in other men's keeping and management, unwatched and beyond personal control. This confidence of man in man is ever increasing, measured by our practical conduct, and refutes these disparagements of the general morality.

Knowledge, intellectual activity, the mastery of nature, the discipline of life—all that makes up the education of a people—are developed and diffused through the mass of our population, in so ample and generous a distribution as to make this the conspicuous trait in our national character, as the faithful provision and extension of the means and opportunities of this education, are the [illegible] institution of the country. Learning, literature, science, art, are cultivated [illegible] their widest range and highest reach [illegible] larger and larger number of our people, not, to their praise be it said, as a personal distinction or a selfish possession, but, mainly, as a generous leaven, to quicken and expand the healthful formation of the general mind, and lift the level of popular instruction. So far from breeding a distempered spirit in the people, this becomes the main prop of authority, the great obedience. "It is by education," says Aristotle, "I have learned to do by choice what other men do by constraint of fear."

The "breed and disposition" of a people, in regard of courage, public spirit, and patriotism, are, however, the test of the working of their institutions, which the world most value, and upon which the public safety most depends. It has been made a reproach of democratic arrangements of society and government that the sentiment of honor, and of pride in public duty, decayed in them. It has been professed that the fluctuating currents and the trivial perturbations of their public life discouraged strenuous endeavor and lasting devotion in the public service. It has been charged that, as a consequence, the distinct service of the State suffered, office and magistracy were belittled, social sympathies cooled love of country drooped, and selfish affs, tions absorbed the powers of the cit lth. and cut into the heart of the common rejects The experience of our count and these these speculations as misplace to a condi- fears as illusory. They bel have long tion of society above wh ard which the since been lifted, and al life prohibits a very scheme of our wn from the exam- decline. They are power, form- ples of history, but left them ignorant ally, in the furnished with the means of and abject in their own right and for exercis a benefit. In a democracy wielded their arts, and to the ends of a patrician by, the less worthy members of that class, no doubt, throve by the disdain which noble characters must always feel for methods of deception and insincerity, and crowded them from the authentic service of the State. But, through the period whose years we count to-day, the greatest lesson of all is the preponderance of public over private, of social over selfish, tendencies and purposes in the whole body of the people, and the persistent fidelity to the genius and spirit of popular institutions, of the educated classes, the liberal professions, and the great men of the country. These qualities transfuse and blend the hues and virtues of the manifold rays of advanced civilization into a sunlight of public spirit and fervid patriotism, which warms and irradiates the life of the nation. Excess of publicity as the animating spirit and stimulus of society more probably than its lack will excite our solicitudes in the future. Even the public discontents take on this color, and the mind and heart of the whole people ache with anxieties and throb with griefs which have no meaner scope than the honor and the safety of the nation.

Our estimate of the condition of this people at the close of a century—as bearing on the value and efficiency of the principles on which the Government was founded, in maintaining and securing the permanent well-being of a nation—would, indeed, be incomplete if we fail to measure the power and purity of the religious elements which pervade and elevate our society. One might as well expect our land to keep its climate, its fertility, its salubrity, and its beauty were the globe loosened from the law which holds it in an orbit, where we feel the tempered radiance of the sun, as to count upon the preservation of the delights and glories of liberty for a people cast loose from religion, whereby man is bound in harmony with the moral government of the world.

It is quite certain that the present day shows so much solemn absorption in the exalted themes of contemplative piety, as marked the prevalent thought of the people a hundred years ago; nor so hopeful an enthusiasm for the speedy renovation of the world, as burst upon us in the marvelous and wide system of vehement, religious zeal, and practical good works, in the early part of the nineteenth century. But these fires are less splendid, only because they are more potent, and diffuse their heat in well formed habits and manifold agencies of beneficent activity. They traverse and permeate society in every direction. They travel with the outposts of civilization, and outrun the caucus, the convention, and the suffrage.

The church, throughout this land, upheld by no political establishment, rests all the firmer on the rock on which its founder built it. The great mass of our countrymen to-day, find in the Bible in their household—the sufficient lessons of fear of God and the love of man, which make them obedient servants to the free Constitution of their country, in all civil duties, and ready with their lives to sustain it on the fields of war. And now at the end of a hundred years the Christian faith collects its worshipers throughout our land, as at the beginning. What half a century ago was hopefully prophesied for our far future goes on to its fulfillment: "As the sun rises on a Sabbath morning and travels westward from Newfoundland to Oregon he will behold the [illegible] assembling, as if by a common impulse, in the temples with which every valley, mountain, and plain will be adorned. The morning psalm and the evening anthem will commence with the multitudes on the Atlantic coast, be sustained by the loud chorus of ten thousand times ten thousand in the valley of the Mississippi, and be prolonged by the thousands of thousands on the shores of the Pacific."

What remains but to search the spirit of the laws of the land as framed by and modeled to the popular government to which our fortunes were committed by the Declaration of Independence? I do not mean to examine the particular legislation, State or general, by which the affairs of the people have been managed sometimes wisely and well, at others feebly and ill, nor even the fundamental arrangement of political authority, or the critical treatment of great junctures in our policy and history. The hour and the occasion concur to preclude so intimate an inquiry. The chief concern in this regard, to us and to the rest of the world, is, whether the proud trust, the profound radicalism, the wide benevolence which spoke the "Declaration" and were infused into the "Constitution" at the first have been in good faith adhered to by the people, and whether now these principles supply the living forces which sustain and direct government and society.

He who doubts needs but to look around to find all things full of the original spirit and testifying to its wisdom and strength. We have taken no steps backward, nor have we needed to seek other paths in our progress than these in which our feet were planted at the beginning. Weighty and manifold have been our obligations to the great nations of the earth, to their scholars, their philosophers, their men of genius and of science, to their skill, their taste, their invention, to their wealth, their arts, their industry. But in the institutions and methods of government—in civil prudence, courage, or policy—in statesmanship, in the art of "making of a small town a great city,"—in the adjustment of authority to liberty—in the concurrence of reason and strength in peace, of force and obedience in war—we have found nothing to recall us from the course of our fathers, nothing to add to our safety or to aid our progress in it. So far from this, all modifications of European politics accept the popular principles of our system, and tend to our model. The movements toward equality of representation, enlargement of the suffrage, and public education in England—the restoration of unity in Italy—the confederation of Germany under the lead of Prussia—the actual Republic in France—the unsteady throne of Spain—the new liberties of Hungary—the constant gain to the people's share in government throughout Europe—all tend one way, the way pointed out in the Declaration of our Independence.

The care and zeal with which our people cherish and invigorate the primary supports and defences of their own sovereignty have all the unswerving force and confidence of instincts. The community and publicity of education, at the charge and as an institution of the State, is firmly imbedded in the wants and the desires of the people. Common schools are rapidly extending through the only part of the country which had been shut against them, and follow close upon the footsteps of its new liberty to enlighten the enfranchised race. Freedom of conscience easily stamps out the first sparkles of persecution, and snaps as green withes the first bonds of spiritual domination. The sacred oracles of their religion the people wisely hold in their own keeping as the keys of religious liberty, and refuse to be beguiled by the voice of the wisest charmer into loosing their grasp.

Freedom from military power and the maintenance of that arm of government in the people; a trust in their own adequacy as soldiers, when their duty as citizens should need to take on that form of service to the State; these have gained new force by the experience of foreign and civil war, and a standing army is a remoter possibility for this nation, in its present or prospective greatness, than in the days of its small beginnings.

But in the freedom of the press, and the universality of the suffrage, as maintained and exercised to-day throughout the length and breadth of the land, we find the most conspicuous and decisive evidence of the unspent force of the institutions of liberty and the jealous guard of its principal defenses. These indeed are the great agencies and engines of the people's sovereignty. They hold the same relations to the vast Democracy of modern society that the persuasions of the orators and the personal voices of the assembly did in the narrow confines of the Grecian States. The laws, the customs, the impulses, and sentiments of the people have given wider and wider range and license to the agitations of the press, multiplied and more frequent occasions for the exercise of the suffrage, larger and larger communications of its franchise. The progress of a hundred years finds these prodigious activities in their fullest play—incessant and all-powerful—indispensable in the habits of the people, and impregnable in their affections. Their public service, and their subordination to the public safety, stand in their play upon one another and in their freedom thus maintained. Neither could long exist in true vigor in our system without the other. Without the watchful, omnipresent, and indomitable energy of the press the suffrage would languish, would be subjugated by the corporate power of the legions of placemen which the administration of the affairs of a great nation imposes upon it, and fall a prey to that "vast patronage which," we are told, "distracted, corrupted, and finally subverted the Roman Republic." On the other hand, if the impressions of the press upon the opinions and passions of the people found no settled and ready mode of their working out, through the frequent and peaceful suffrage, the people would be driven to satisfy their displeasure at Government or the love of change, to the coarse methods of barricades and batteries.

We cannot, then, hesitate to declare that the original principles of equal society and popular government still inspire the laws, live in the habits of the people, and animate their purposes and their hopes. spring These principles have not lost their for all or elasticity. They have suffic past; we the methods of government in the fu- feel no fear for their adequac the tasks and ture. Released now from period, these burdens of the format can be directed principles and metho the every-day con- with undivided force to the stable and duct of governme administration. The steady virtues lending the statute-books feebleness of laws; the danger of power with unexer evading responsibility; the outgrowing fickleness of temporary expe- rashness constant tendency by which dients decline into factions and end in con- parties; all these mischiefs beset all Governments, and are part of the life of each generation. To deal with these evils—the tasks and burdens of the immediate future—the nation needs no other resources than the principles and the examples of our past history supply. These principles, these examples of our fathers, are the strength and the safety of our State to-day: "*Moribus antiquis, stat res Romana, virisque.*"

Unity, liberty, power, prosperity—these are our possessions to-day. Our territory is safe against foreign dangers; its completeness dissuades from further ambitions to extend it, and its rounded symmetry discourages all attempts to dismember it. No division into greatly unequal parts would be tolerable to either. No imaginable union of interests or passions, large enough to include one-half the country but must embrace much more. The madness of partition into numerous and feeble fragments could proceed only from the hopeless degradation of the people, and would form but an incident in general ruin.

The spirit of the nation is at the highest—its triumph over the inborn, inbred perils of its Constitution has chased away all fears, justified all hopes, and with universal joy we greet this day. We have not proved unworthy of a great ancestry; we have had the virtue to uphold what they so wisely, so firmly established. With these proud possessions of the past, with powers matured, with principles settled, with habits formed, the nation passes as it were from preparatory growth to responsible development of character and the steady performance of duty. What labors await it, what trials shall attend it, what triumphs for human nature, what glory for itself, are prepared for this people in the coming century, we may not assume to foretell. "One generation passeth away, and another generation cometh, but the earth abideth forever," and we reverently hope that these our constituted liberties shall be maintained to the unending line of our posterity and so long as the earth itself shall endure.

In the great procession of nations, in the great march of humanity we hold our place. Peace is our duty, peace is our policy. In its art, its labors, and its victories, then, we find scope for all our energies, rewards for all our ambitions, renown enough for our love and fame. In the august presence of so many nations, which, by their representatives, have done us the honor to be witnesses of our commemorative joy and gratulation, and in sight of the collected evidences of the greatness of their own civilization with which they grace our celebration, we may as well confess how much we fall short, how much we have to make up, in the emulative competitions of the times. Yet, even in this presence, and with a just deference to the age, the power, the greatness of the other nations of the earth, we do not fear to appeal to the opinion of mankind, wether, as we point to our land, our people, and our laws, the contemplation should not inspire us with a lover's enthusiasm for our country.

Time makes no pauses in his march. Even while I speak the last hour of the receding is replaced by the first hour of the coming century, and reverence for the past gives way to the joys and hopes, the activities and the responsibilities of the future. A hundred years hence the piety of that generation will recall the ancestral glory which we celebrate to-day, and crown it with the plaudits of a vast population which no man can number. By the mere circumstances of the periodicity our generation will be in the minds, in the hearts, on the lips of our countrymen at the next Centennial commemoration in comparison with their own character and condition and the great founders of the nation. What shall they say of us? How shall they estimate the part we bear in the unbroken line of the nation's progress? And so on, in the long reach of time, forever and forever, our place in the secular roll of the ages must always bring us into observation and criticism. Under this double trust, then, from the past and for the future, let us take heed to our ways, and, while it is called to-day, resolve that the great heritage [illegible] handed down through the long line of the advancing generations, the home of liberty, the abode of justice, the stronghold of faith among men, "which holds the moral elements of the world together," and of faith in God, which binds that world to His throne.

Mr. Evarts having concluded his oration, the "Hallelujah Chorus" from Handel's Messiah was performed by the orchestra chorus, and the ceremonies were then concluded with the singing of the Doxology, the "Old Hundred" psalm, in which the entire assemblage joined.

After cheers for Generals Sherman, Sheridan and Hooker, and the Governors of Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky and New Jersey, and for Dom Pedro and Mr. Evarts, the audience gradually dispersed.

The Military Display

was very fine, there being representatives from nearly every State in the Union. The Centennial Legion was commanded by Gen. Heth, of Richmond, Va., who was enthusiastically cheered as he passed along the line previous to the moving of the parade. The Legion was received all along the route with the most enthusiastic cheering.

At the pyrotechnic display in East Park this evening there was an immense throng of people in attendance. The number has been estimated at 100,000. Rain set in about nine o'clock, and some of the pieces were damaged, particularly so with the last and crowning piece. To-night the State House is brilliantly illuminated by means of calcium lights.

CUSTER'S LAST FIGHT.

A Terrible Slaughter of Our Troops.

General Custer and all His Staff Killed.

SALT LAKE, July 5.—Mr. Taylor, bearer of dispatches from the Custer expedition to Ft. Ellis, arrived this evening and reports that a battle was fought on the 25th thirty miles below Little Horn. Custer found the Indians in a narrow valley two thousand five hundred to four thousand strong, and attacked with five companies on one side, directing Col. Reno to attack on the other side with three companies, leaving three companies on a hill in reserve.

Gen. Custer and fifteen officers and every man belonging to the five companies were killed. Reno retreated under the protection of the reserve. The whole number killed was 315. Gen. Gibbon joined Reno and the Indians left. The battle ground looked like a slaughter pen as it really was. The bodies of the dead were much mutilated. The situation now looks serious. Gen. Terry arrived at Gibbon's Camp on a steamboat, and crossed the command over, and accompanied it to join Custer, who knew it was coming before the fight occurred. Lieutenant Crittenden, son of Gen. Crittenden, two of Custer's brothers, a nephew and a brother-in-law are among the killed.

TERRIBLE TORNADO.

Forty-five Persons Killed.

DAVENPORT, IOWA, July 5.—A terrific storm prevailed over the Northwestern part of this State last night. The village of Rockdale was washed out, and forty-two persons drowned. Rockdale is six miles West of Dubuque.

BURLINGTON, IA., July 5.—Last night a terrible tornado passed through South Burlington. Mr. and Mrs. Stockwell were killed instantly while lying in their bed. Mr. Dyke, whose home was in Minnesota, was visiting R. G. Roon on Sherman street. He was instantly killed, and the body was found in the wreck of the dwelling. Numerous others were more or less injured. Twenty-nine buildings were riddled to pieces. The storm was of but an instant's duration, and its work was like a flash of lightning.

Terrible Explosion.

PHILADELPHIA, July 5.—This afternoon, while Dr. Henry H. Bucher was preparing some colored fire at his drug store on Passayunk avenue, an explosion occurred, which shattered the building and then set it on fire, completely destroying it. The Doctor was instantly killed, as was also his brother, Jno. H. Bucher, and Bernard Kauseman. Wm. Young, a resident of the neighborhood, who had entered the store to make a purchase, was thrown out of the building, and died soon after. J. C. Bucher, father of the Doctor, was badly burned, and his wife was with difficulty removed from the house by a second story window.

Eagle Shoe Store,
85 Smithfield street, cheapest in the World.

Eagle Shoe Store,
85 Smithfield street, cheapest in the world.

Life Insurance.
Before insuring your life, examine the merits of the CONVERTIBLE LIFE POLICY of the *United States Life Insurance Company* of New York, which presents features suited to all ages and conditions. Full particulars given by
J. PALMER O'NEIL, Manager,
66 Fifth avenue.

Eagle Shoe Store,
85 Smithfield street, cheapest in the World.

Eagle Shoe Store,
85 Smithfield street, cheapest in the World.

COLUMBIA'S REJOICINGS.

Celebrating the Nation's Hundredth Anniversary.

Fun and Frolic for a Fickle Day—The Morning's Regatta—The Procession—Exercises at Linden Grove—Lowering Clouds and Falling Dampness—Brilliant Pyrotechnic Displays—Post Prandial Celebrating—Eloquent Oratory and Poetical Commemorating—Elizabeth's Recognition of the Great Event—Notes from Other Neighborhoods—Incidents.

The first day of a new century of the Nation's existence is numbered; the centennial anniversary of her birth day counted among the things of the past. Heralded by bright weather, extensive preparations and profuse decorations; greeted by an uproar of noise such as the city never heard before; and honored in the first half by the turning out of thousands of people beneath a bright though warm sun, the Fourth ended in quiet and gloom and dampness as cheerless as "some banquet hall deserted."

The morning dawned bright and warm, and the streets were early thronged with people. About half past seven o'clock a brisk shower drove pedestrians to seek shelter, but it was of short duration, and shortly afterward the blue sky again appeared, the sun shone brilliantly, and the indications presaged a fair day after all. The crowds again came forth, and by nine o'clock the principal streets were one surging mass of humanity, so thick that it required almost superhuman exertions for one to elbow his way through. And a better natured crowd never gathered: so marked was this quality that it was frequently commented upon. Whatever inconvenience the people experienced, and however much they may have had cause for ire, not a word of complaint was heard, and quarrels were exceedingly rare. For three or four hours the sun poured down its beams with great intensity, but still the crowds held their places. Before twelve o'clock, however, the heavens became overcast, and frequent, though short-lived, showers began to dampen the ardor of the occasion. By one o'clock the showers had become more frequent and heavy, and finally turned into a storm of great fierceness and intensity, putting a stop to the exercises, as will be seen by the report that follows. All afternoon the rain fell at intervals, and in the evening the prospects were very poor for a successful display of fireworks. Fortunately it cleared up somewhat after dark, giving an opportunity for making the arranged displays of pyrotchnics, though the still humid atmosphere, and wet and muddy streets kept many persons indoors. By midnight the streets were almost deserted, and only occasionally could be heard the report of a pistol or the snap of a fire cracker. By one o'clock nearly every one had retired, the great celebration was ended, and the pall of darkness, quietness, and oblivion was laid over the weary and slumbering masses.

Calmly reviewed, the celebration was not nearly equal to what it was expected to be, but still it was one that will long be remembered, and one whose equal in every part it is not probable will be seen again for years, if ever.

The Regatta.

The entertainments of the day were inaugurated with a regatta on the Allegheny river under the direction of the joint Centennial committee, the arrangement of details being entrusted to Messrs. W. C. Cooke, Harry Moore and John T. Gribber. There were three races—a single scull, double scull and four oared barge—and seven medals, one for each of the winners were ordered. The distance was two and one-fourth miles over the lower Allegheny course starting at the Point saw mill, and from thence to the Mechanics' Street bridge and return. It was the intention to have the races take place not later than eight o'clock A. M., but for some reason it was nearly nine o'clock before the contestants in the first race—double scull—got in position for the start.

In the contest for the medal offered to the winner of the double scull race, the entries were: Nick Layberger and Robert Brown of the Columbia, and Joe Kaye, Jr., and James Nolan of the Clipper. The former won in 15 minutes 8¼ seconds.

Next came the single scull race in which James Hooper, of the James Blackmore club, R. Reuter, of the Columbia, Henry Morrow of the Adrienne and Wm. Laughter of the Allegheny, contested for the prize, which was won by Hooper of the Blackmore club. Time 16 minutes and 12 seconds.

The four ored race was participated in by the following crews: Blackmore—Pete Snyder, stroke; J. Roland, No. 2; D. Dickey, No. 3; and W. Snyder, bow. Duquesne—P. Brennan, stroke; Moody Brothers, Nos. 2 and 3, and D. Fritch, bow. Allegheny Barge—John Douglas, bow; J. Heagy, No. 2; J. Coward, No. 3, and S. Hamilton, stroke, and was won by the Duquesne. Time 14 minutes and 27½ seconds.

The McKee Club entered for the race and started, but was ruled out.

Mr. Frank Faulkner was chosen referee, and rendered general satisfaction. The races were witnessed by a large concourse of people, both banks of the river from one end of the course to the other being lined with people, who, after the race was concluded, at once started for some convenient point from which to view

The Procession.

The grand feature of the day to the many thousands of persons assembled in the city was the street parade. On it all interest centered, and while the turnout was large and the display passably fine, it was not what it should have been, or at least what it was expected to be, either in point of numbers or display of the industries of the city. It was announced that the procession would move promptly at 9:30 A. M., and at 8 A. M. the people began to assemble on the streets along the route of the procession and continued to gather until the sidewalks on both sides of the streets along the route were literally filled with men, women and children of all ages, all colors, and from all countries. In consequence of some misunderstanding the column was not ready to move until 10 o'clock, at which time the line of march was taken up in the following order:

Squad of city police.
Great Western Band.
Chief Marshal H. W. Oliver, Jr., and staff.
Gen. A. L. Pearson and staff.
Knap's Battery.
Hutchinson's Battery.
General Joe. Brown and staff.
Fourteenth Regiment—Colonel S. W. Hill, Commanding.
Duquesne Greys Regiment—Colonel P. N. Guthrie, Commanding.
Carriages containing Mayors McCarthy and Phillips, Dr. McClintock, Hon. Felix R. Brunot, Hon. John M. Kirkpatrick, Richard Realf, Esq., J. N. Gotthold, Esq., and members of the Centennial Committe.
Pittsburgh Fire Department.

FIRST DIVISION.

Major Gus. Schleiter, Division Marshal and Staff.
Six horse wagon containing members of Frohsinn Society.
Brass band and drum corps.
Members of the Order of United American Mechanics, 200 men.
Cornet Band.
Members of Lodges 12, 20, 29 and 45 of the Orangemen's Society.
Robinson's Band.
Colored Martial and Brass Band.
Colored organizations on foot.
Employes of Star Fire Brick Works—men dressed in Continental costume. Miniature kiln on wagon.
Four horse wagon with brass band.
Pittsburgh butchers, mounted, numbering over two hundred.
Wagons drawn by two horses, containing sheep.
Wagon containing "Boys of '76."
Number of fancifully decorated wagons and carriages.
M'Donald's mead wagon.
Carriages containing ladies and children.
Miller's bakery wagons.
Twenty wagons, representing S. S. Marvin & Co.'s Cracker Bakery, making fine display. In two wagons, ladies dressed in Martha Washington costume. A cracker machine in operation.
J. T. Gray, House and Sign Painter, in wagon.
J. B. Sheriff & Son, represented by wagon with Deane Pump in operation.
Wagons representing L. T. Yoder, Confectioner.
Fantastics, representing Clown, Pantaloon, Night and Morning.
Several wagons representing E. Maginn's Cracker Bakery.
Cart drawn by four horses, representing D. W. Huntsman, coal dealer.
Two wagons from H. & J. Landis' Tobacco Works.
Dickson, Stewart & Co.'s display, embracing two wagons and seven carts.
F. J. Kirk, painter, one wagon with ladders.
Kober's Cooper Shop on wheels. Wagons containing employes at work making barrels.
Four horse wagon containing one of Barnes' burglar and fire proof safes.
Wagons representing H. Rea, Jr., and Bushfield Bros., grocers.
Robinson & Bros., coal dealers. One team of twelve horses tandem, drawing a cart with fine specimens of coal.
Three wagons containing employes of W. Springer, scrap iron dealer.
Wagons from Kearns' [illegible] Foundry, 243 Fifth avenue; one wagon containing Albrecht's Patent oven, turning out pies.
R. H. Friese, grocer, represented by double team.
Walker & Sons, paper box manufacturers, represented by two wagons, on one of which employes were at work.
Four-horse wagon containing one of Reisick & Bro.'s popular Safes.
Two-horse wagon, representing Roberts & Steel, flour dealers.
Wagons containing employes of Laing & M'Kallip, anthracite coal and cement dealers.
Reed & Co.'s soap wagons.
Wagons representing the Keystone Boiler Works.
Carriages containing citizens.

The display of Messrs. Harbison & Walker, of the Star Fire Brick Works, was among the best in their line. It was composed of several wagons, fifty-two men in Continental dress, headed by a drum corps of five men, under command of the Superintendent of the works, Captain E. M. McCombs. A prominent feature of this display, a wagon containing a brick press, moulders' table, model brick kiln and a barrel of lemonade for the use of the men became detached from the other employes of the works at the start and had to fall in the rear of the division.

SECOND DIVISION.

Marshal P. Foley and Staff.
St. Paul's T. A. B. Society.
St. John's Pittsburgh Silver Cornet Band and drum corps.
St. Andrew's T. A. B. Society, Allegheny, headed by a drum corps.
St. Bridget's T. A. B Society, Pittsburgh.
Then followed the temperance societies of St. Peter's, Allegheny, St. John's and St. Malachi's Church, South Side; St. Agnes, Soho, and St. James, Temperanceville.
St. Bridget's Silver Cornet Band.
The Ancient Order of Hibernians, under command of State Delegate Captain James Moran and County Delegate Lieutenant Walter M'Cabe.
One of the lodges carried a transparency with inscriptions and sayings of Lafayette, Warren, Sullivan, Carroll of Carrollton, and other notable foreigners of our Revolution.
Byers, McCullough & Co., South Side. Ten iron wagons, containing five hundred men and boys and drawn by from two to six draught horses. Some fine specimens of galvanized pipe, grooved railroad iron and galvanized sheet iron were displayed in the wagons.
Jacob Painter & Sons, Pittsburgh Iron Works. Eleven four-horse wagons and one six-horse wagon, beautifully decorated and displaying some of the specialties of their manufacture.
The Eagle Iron Works of Mullins & Maloney. Five wagons drawn by four horses each. The wagons were filled by the operatives of the works and some specimens of the manufacture of this establishment.

FOURTH AND FIFTH DIVISIONS.

The Fourth and Fifth divisions consolidated under command of Marshal S. D. Karns, and consisted of a large number of wagons from the country, all the societies from the districts from which these divisions were constituted having joined with their brethren in the First, Second and Third divisions. The division was headed by St. Cecelia Band, then followed Marshals Karns and Keil with their staffs and their command.

THIRD DIVISION.

A. P. Callow Band.
Marshal, W. C. Cooke and aids.
Reserve Silver Cornet Band.
French Society, three hundred men, bearing a banner with the portraits of Washington and Lafayette.
Swiss Society, preceded by members representing Wm. Tell and Arnold Winkelreid, sixty men.
Bohemian Slavoy Society, seventy-five men.
Colored Social Band.
Keystone Band.
Allegheny butchers on horseback.
Two wagons containing girls dressed in white representing the States of the Union.
Wagons containing live stock and a stuffed ox.
McClurg's cracker wagons.
Maginn's cracker wagons.
Fine display of greenhouse plants in a wagon.
Wagon containing loom in operation weaving carpet.
Radcliffe and Weir's ice wagons.
Miscellaneous lot of vehicles.

At Linden Grove.

Owing to the rain a considerable portion of the procession dropped out and did not reach Linden Grove, where the exercises of the day were to take place. Still there was an immense crowd there, thousands of people who were not in the procession having congregated by the time the head of the column reached the place.

The Great Western Band took the platform and played a number of national airs, after which John A. Fox, Esq., Chairman of the Centennial Committee, called the assemblage to order. He then introduced the chairman, Hon. F. R. Brunot.

Upon assuming the duties of his position, Mr. Brunot made a very happy address, of which we give a few extracts. He said:

THE CHAIRMAN'S REMARKS.

FELLOW CITIZENS AND FRIENDS—Yesterday I stood in the Hall of Independence, on the banks of the Delaware, and looked upon the immortal Declaration which a hundred years ago proclaimed the birth of the nation. To-day I join with you on the banks of the Ohio, to celebrate with appropriate ceremonies the Centennial of the Nation's birth. Space and time in the progress of those hundred years seem well nigh obliterated between the ends of our good old Commonwealth; so let space and time stand aside whilst we mingle the august memories of the past with the glories of the present, and cement the foundations of a still more imperishable and noble future! Were I a sculptor charged with the study of embodying in marble the idea of this occasion, I would represent the Genius of America—glancing backwards at monuments upon whose foundations would be inscribed the principles of our forefathers, upon which the national institutions have been builded, and out of which the prosperity of the nation has grown—and with firm, advancing step, and right arm raised, she should point onward and upward to a pyramid grander than those of Egypt, inscribed on every stone from foundation to apex with the same principles. An individual cannot abandon principles of truth, justice and virtue, which have guided him from youth to manhood, without danger to himself. Neither can a nation without danger, if not destruction.

OUR PRINCIPLES.

What are some of these principles which have made us to prosper, and without which we cannot live? Ask the Pilgrim Fathers, and the reply comes from the articles of government they solemnly signed on the day before they landed from the Mayflower. [Here followed a synopsis of the articles.]

Ask the Colonies, and old Roger Williams replies that "every man is permitted to worship God according to his own conscience." Ask the fathers of the Republic, and the immortal words of their declaration ring out the self-evident truths that by "Nature's God" and the endorsement of "their Creator" all men have certain inalienable rights, among which are "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." The religious conscience in the New World was born free—civil liberty was bought with revolutionary blood. Out of the sturdy birth-freedom of religious liberty grew the consciousness of the right to civil liberty, and they are inseperable as sun and sunlight. Take away the sun and the beauties of earth are lost in darkness—destroy religious liberty and civil liberty dies. As civil liberty established by the founders of [illegible] law, so neither did religious liberty mean freedom from religion. * * * The first official act of the first President was the public acknowledgment of the religious obligation of the nation in thanks to Almighty God, and the first thing that Congress did after the inauguration was to attend in a body a religious service in St. Paul's Church for the same purpose.

WISDOM OF OUR FOREFATHERS.

* * * When the Congress of 1787—the same Congress which ordered the Convention which formed our Federal Constitution—made a law for the government of the territory north and west of the Ohio, and the States to be created out of it, that law defined the connection between religion and the State in words of priceless value: "Religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and education shall forever be encouraged."

These were no modern legislators who had forgotten or never learned the grand truths of the Declaration which will be read in our hearing to-day. * * * They knew what the Prussians have long since discovered and reduced to a State maxim: "Whatever you would have appear in the life of a nation you must put into your schools." * * * Under this teaching the thirteen original States have been well nigh multiplied by three, and the 3,000,000 people of 100 years ago are multiplied by thirteen! What want we with new doctrines and devices of government in this our Centennial year? As in the further proceedings of the days we recall principles and patriotic spirit of the founders of the Republic, and recount their deeds of honor and sacrifice to win and perpetuate the civil and religious liberty we enjoy, let their old rallying cry of God and Liberty be ours, my fellow-citizens, and "with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, let us mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor" to hand down to the world of 1976 the institution of Government, religious, educational and political, as we have received them from the patriotic fathers of 1776.

PRAYER AND RAIN.

The Chairman then introduced Rev. S. R. Frazier, who made an eloquent and impressive prayer.

By this time the crowd was immense, though the order was excellent. The heavens had been darkening for some time, giving presage of a heavy storm, and almost immediately after the prayer it burst upon the crowd with great fury, sending them to shelter with more precipitancy than dignity. A large canvas tent had been erected upon the grounds for such a contingency, and into it the people rushed. Hardly had they gathered there, and while the rain was pouring down in torrents, and the wind blowing fiercely, when the supports gave way, and the canvas came flopping down on the multitude. For a few moments the greatest excitement ensued, rumors that a number of persons had been killed spreading, and adding to the panic. They were shortly found to be untrue, and when the canvas was removed it was found that no one was hurt. The rain continued to pour down for some time, and it looked very much as if the exercises would have to be postponed. After a while, however, it cleared up somewhat, and

THE PROGRAMME WAS RESUMED.

The chairman called the assemblage to order and introduced Mr J. Newton Gotthold. This gentleman read the Declaration of Independence with his well known ability. Words of praise of his reading would be almost superfluous here where his fine elocutionary talents are so well recognized. That the crowd appreciated his effort was well evidenced by the number of times he was interrupted by applause and the cheers that were given him when he concluded.

A number of singing societies among which were the Frohsinn, Harmonie and Eintracht, accompanied by the Great Western Band, then sang "The Star Spangled Banner," "America" and other national hymns. The entire audience joined in the refrains, producing a magnificent effect.

Hon. Jonas R. McClintock, the historian, was next introduced by the Chairman, and proceeded to read a synopsis of the history of Allegheny county.

INTERRUPTED PROCEEDINGS.

Interesting as was the history, the crowd was hardly in a mood for history, statistics and reminiscences, and began to scatter. After the reading had been continued for some time, it was thought best to stop, and Dr. McClintock folding up his papers gave place to the singing societies, who entertained the crowd with "America," accompanied by the band. Chairman Brunot then announced that, owing to Dr. McClintock's failing voice, the reading of the remainder of the historical sketch would be omitted. He also stated that the remainder of the programme would be postponed until the next (last) evening, at the Opera House. This was done at the suggestion of Mr. Gotthold, as the rain still came down in a manner to effectually dampen enthusiasm.

The crowd then commenced dispersing, but large numbers lingered determined to hear some speaking. Loud calls were made for Judge Kirkpatrick, Harry Oliver, Chairman Fox and others.

In response to calls Judge Kirkpatrick came forward and made a few remarks. Harry W. Oliver, Grand Marshal, had to come forward also. He said he had no speech to make, but would put a motion to adjourn. He took the ayes and said no noes would be permitted.

Chairman Brunot said before they left he wanted to hear the German hymn. The societies and band then gave "Das Sængers Lied" in an excellent manner.

Harry Oliver being again loudly called for had to speak to the crowd. He simply invited all, and especially the singing societies, to be present at the Opera House.

After this Mr. Gotthold called on Mayor McCarthy, who said: "If there is anything the American people like more than another, it is gabble. But I am not a speaker, and I am not going to expose my ignorance." With this he retired amid applause. Then the "Wacht am Rhein" was given by the band and chorus.

Three cheers for Capt. John A. Fox, Chairman of the Centennial Committee, and Hon. F. R. Brunot were given, the "Star Spangled Banner" and "Yankee Doodle" played by the band, and the Chairman called upon the crowd to sing the Doxology. This was done, Rev. S. R. Frazier pronounced the benediction, and the audience dispersed to meet again last night at the Opera House.

The Postponed Programme.

After the tumultuous and protracted celebration on the Fourth proper, it was hardly expected that a very large crowd would be brought to gather at the Opera House on the evening of the Fifth to continue exercises of which it was to be presumed they were already weary. But the result proves that these calculations were much amiss. Notwithstanding the extreme heat the Opera House last night was literally crowded to its utmost capacity, by a patient, but enthusiastic audience. The character of the audience was also worthy of note. A goodly sprinkling of ladies was present, and the rest of the audience was comprised of well-to-do, intelligent citizens, quiet, attentive and patriotic. The "gallery gods" had not a single representative present.

The meeting was called to order by Hon. Felix R. Brunot, chairman, who first stated the cause of the adjournment, and in a few brief but eloquent sentences, referred to the enthusiasm which the occasion and its memories should engender.

His remarks were followed by the Great Western Band playing a medley of "Way Down on the Swanee River," "Old Folks at Home," &c. Like everything that the band does the music was superb, and well calculated to awaken the enthusiasm which Chairman Brunot wished for.

Prayer was then offered by Rev. S. R. Frazier. Before the prayer he spoke a few moments eloquently and earnestly, concluding by asking all to rise and unite in giving thanks to the Almighty. The prayer was eloquent and impressive and was reverentially listened to by the entire audience.

Chairman Brunot in a few fitting and very complimentary remarks then introduced the orator, Hon. J. M. Kirkpatrick. The Judge was greeted with loud applause. On taking the floor he asked the audience not to be alarmed at the size of his manuscript, as it was written on but one side, widely apart, and he didn't know as he would give all of it anyhow. He further desired the audience to remember that the speech was written for delivery on the Fourth. There would appear in it some allusions that would be a little inappropriate to-day; there were also some complimentary references to the weather which went back on us all, which it would be well to overlook. Such a large audience with the thermometer in the 90s was evidence to him that patriotism was the motive that brought the people out. He then proceeded to speak as follows:

JUDGE KIRKPATRICK'S SPEECH.

My Fellow-countrymen:

All hail this day! All hail these gladsome, summer sun-lit hours, God-blessed and flower-crowned, in which we hold our nation's jubilee! All hail the past, the future, and the present hail! which brings to us a century of life completed with this day. This is our Centennial feast, and to it all the world is bidden and hath come; and high o'er all our beauteous starry banner waves!

The great clock of time, whose mighty pendulum, swinging in measured arc amidst the lapsing years, vibrates so ceaselessly and silently between the ages of the past and the eternities of the future, has even now just struck our centenary hour and marked upon its dial this consummate and full rounded period of our nation's life!

One hundred years ago this day a new nation was born into the world. One hundred years ago this day our forefathers dead and gone, with an instinct begotten of freedom, and an inspiration only from on high, amidst the turbulence and throes of revolution, the fire and flame and smoke of battle, and the noise and shock of contending hosts, gave to the world their immortal declaration. One may not

"Gild refined gold
Or paint the lily,"

and so in their own grand thoughts and words let me re tell you what they said this day one hundred years ago.

They declared these truths to be self-evident: That all men were created equal; that they were endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these were life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights governments were instituted among men, deriving their just power from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of goverment became destructive of these ends it was the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute a new government, having its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form as to them should seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. This in the very language of their declaration; and to establish it, and in vindication of themselves, and as a history of the long train of abuses and usurpations and repeated injuries to which they had been for a long time subjected, they submitted facts to a candid world. And then, as the crowning act of their great declaration, as representatives of the United States of America in general Congress assembled, and appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of their intentions, they did, in the name and by the authority of the good people of the then Colonies solemnly publish and declare:

"That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be free and independent States, that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as free and independent States, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and do all other acts and things which independent States may of right do. And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor."

"From the fulness of his own mind," says Mr. Bancroft, "without consulting one single book, Jefferson drafted the resolution."

THEIR DIGNITY OF THOUGHT.

Can any words of mine or of any orator to-day add dignity to the thought, or lend grace or beauty or power to these trumpet-toned, soul-stirring utterances of one hundred years ago? And so can anything more appropriate be done than to read and re-read on this our holy happy festal day, this great chart of our life, this sublime, this immortal declaration of the great men of a great time, long since entered into their eternal rest? I trow not. How like a very bugle blast their voices, caught up in the echoes and the eddies of the lapsing years, come sounding down to us through the century, kindling anew the love of country in every heart, and lighting again as in their own time the sacred fires of liberty in every valley and upon every mountain top throughout the length and breadth of this great land.

"They never fail who die
In a great cause; the block may soak their gore;
Their heads may sodden in the sun; their limbs
Be strung to city gates and castle walls,
But still their spirit walks abroad. Though years
Elapse, and others share as dark a doom,
They but augment the deep and sweeping thoughts
Which overpower all others and conduct
The world at last to Freedom."

Thus, then, my countrymen, did these men of a heroic age speak, and so did they "proclaim liberty throughout all the land and to all the inhabitants thereof." Thus upon these only sure foundations did they build that magnificent temple of liberty and of law, the American Republic, whose aisles and porches we crowd and throng this day, and so up to the sunlight and the sky did they carry it—a creation perfect, complete in every part, as from a master hand, the admiration of the civilized world and "joy of the whole earth."

In order rightly and fully to appreciate the great magnitude of this undertaking, let us pause for a moment, my countrymen, to consider the circumstances and recognize the conditions by which these men were surrounded when this, the grandest act of their lives and time, or of any people or of any time, was by them begun.

I need not say to you that upon their part it was no hol day task, no unmeaning act, and no vain and idle ceremony. Not at all; not at all. It was a task replete with toil and trouble and sacrifice and sorrow. It was an act suggestive only of doubt, darkness, danger, death. It was a ceremony grand, impressive and imposing beyond all thought and beyond all description, in which the highest and holiest rights of the human race were involved—the whole continent the stage—nations the actors—and the spectators the people of the civilized world.

Among the countless thousands who live on the pages of history—the myriads who have crowded the decades and the centuries of the past—I know of no men greater than these; and of all the scenes which have ever been enacted on the world's stage, I can recall none which in grandeur and sublimity, and far-reaching effect upon the human race, surpassed the American revolution of one hundred years ago.

A RETROSPECTIVE VIEW.

I know this will seem to many the language of exaggeration, but let us for a moment consider the facts. Of the grounds of the revolution I need not speak. The Declaration just read puts them in such obvious phrase that no words of mine could add to their force, or give fresh significance to their meaning and expression. It is enough to say that they were clear and well taken, and fully justified any consequences which might follow from their submission "to the judgment of a candid world." Let us, however, look for a moment at the combatants as they enter the arena, prepared and ready to begin this great struggle for human rights and the mastery of a continent.

We were as you know but thirteen detached and feeble colonies, containing in all scarcely three millions of people, who then and thus threw down our gage of battle to one of the most powerful nations on the face of the earth—a great nation whose keels vexed every sea, whose possessions were so vast that upon them the sun in his going never set, and whose "morning drum beat" and whose evening gun were then as now heard round and round the world.

Strong only in the integrity of their great cause; knowing well as we that "thrice is he armed, who hath his quarrel just."

Putting their trust in the Lord of hosts, with a courage which was sublime and a faith as firm and enduring as "the everlasting hills," they drew their swords in defence of right and struck for God and native land.

With a boldness having home only in the hearts of a people who dared be free, they entered this their most solemn protest against tyranny and injustice and oppression and wrong, taking whatever form, and coming whencesoever it might, and gave all the world to know, that if need be it would be baptized with a baptism of blood, and again and again proclaimed out of the glistening muzzles of their shotted guns.

Actuated by the loftiest impulse of duty, and inspired only by a love of country and the right, which knew no limit, I need scarcely tell you that they were all of one heart and of one mind. To the leaders at least, the headsman's axe, and the hangman's rope, were both the awful possibilities of an unsuccessful future; for remember this was a hundred years ago, when force dominated the world, and George the Third was King. They had, therefore, a full knowledge of all the consequences of their great act, and a most sincere and solemn appreciation of the position in which they then stood.

THEIR UNANIMITY.

"We must be unanimous; there must be no pulling different ways; we must hang together," said the polished and dignified Hancock, as the various members of Congress came forward to sign the Declaration. "We must hang together." "Yes," said Franklin, "yes, for if we do not we shall certainly all hang separately." What a terribly grim joke it was to be sure! And at such an hour! But what a reality death proved itself to many on the subsequent battle fields of the war, in which the young nation covered itself with glory as with a garment, and stood fast even unto death in the shining valor of her sons!

But these men, my countrymen, had well counted the costs, and had reckoned the gain. They knew the high import of the work of that great day. The echoes from Lexington Green and Concord Bridge still trembled and lingered on the summer air, and the new-made graves of the proto-martyrs of liberty were almost, we might say, even yet unkissed and unloved by the daisy, unguarded by the soft green sward of mother earth. The great uprising of the year before of course had not been forgotten, and the thunders of the guns from Bunker Hill were even then ringing in their ears, telling the story how brave Warren fell, and binding them to acquit themselves like men in all the duties of that eventful day. It mattered not, however, for as I have already said, these iron men of an iron age had counted well the cost, and already and fully comprehended the deep significance of it all. They knew of course it meant a separation final and complete from mother land and mother love; with long years of devious and of doubtful war from Long Island to Yorktown, where the banners of the people floated at last in triumph and in victory over the royal ensign of King George, and the freedom of the Colonies of North America became an assured and a most glorious fact. It meant the bloody stories of Trenton and Princeton, and Bennington and Brandywine, and Saratoga and Germantown, and Monmouth and Stony Point, and Savannah and Charleston, and Camden and King's Mountain, and the Cowpens and Eutaw, and wherever else upon the land or upon the sea the sublime emergencies of the hour called love and loyalty to victory or death! It meant famine and fire and sword. It meant the wicked treason of Arnold and the wild unholy ambition of Lee. It meant want and woe—the shivering, illclad forms and shoeless feet, and blood stained snow at Valley Forge. It meant doubt and despair, sorrow and death. All this is meant and more—but all of this they knew.

JOY OUT OF SORROW.

But, God be praised, and glory be to His great Name, it meant other and better far. It meant, that in the

"All Hail hereafter,"

out of this pleasant gloom should come gladness, out of this present sorrow a great joy. It meant that as without death there can be no resurrection, and without the grave there can be naught of immortality beyond, so, with death, there should come, and there would, a certain resurrection and a new life, and out of this almost seeming grave of hope there should spring, and there would, a great tree—a very "tree of life"—the tree of Liberty, whose far reaching branches should fill the world, whose blossoms, like the blessings of God, would fall upon all hands and upon all people, and whose leave should in very deed be for the healing of all the nations upon the face of the earth! It meant that out of the loins of this young nation—scarcely yet worthy of the name—there should come, and there would, in the years and century of the future, a great people, bold, defiant, aggressive, carrying with their flag everywhere the genius of free institutions and their laws; covering a continent with their starry banner of empire, and blessing and beautifying it with an advanced, and let us hope, an ever-advancing civilization! It meant a State without a king, and in the far away future—and God be praised that we have lived to see the day—a land without a slave! It meant a refuge for the down-trodden of every clime without regard to creed or color or condition. It meant the perfection of all government—complete equality before the law, and so a people always and wholly free, calling no one master, save him above, the Lord and Master of us all!

"Great God, we thank thee for this home,
This bounteous birthland of the free;
Where wanderers from afar may come
And breathe the air of liberty.
Still may her flowers untrampled spring,
Her harvests wave, her cities rise;
And yet, till time shall fold his wing,
Remain earth's loveliest paradise."

Standing, as we are this day, my countrymen, amidst all of these grand results, and gathering to our bosoms as we are, during its peaceful summer hours, all over this broad land the golden sheaves of a harvest which these men planted in tears and watered with their blood, what wonder is it that I have called them great, and ranked them as peers of any people of any time? "By their fruits ye shall know them;" so judged and thus considered, where in all the pages of history, and amongst all of those whom the world calls great, where, I ask, will you find any greater than they?

If, however, another Past hath greater dead than ours, and if there be graves which hold sweeter and holier dust than ours, then had I power I should bid these graves to open, and call upon their dead to come forth, that the manhood of the young republic might look upon their mighty forms, rightly read the lessons of their perfect lives, and so themselves become very prophets and priests and kings among themselves.

And now, my countrymen, in a concluding word, what is the moral of the hour, and what is the lesson of this passing pageant, this waning day?

THE COUNTRY'S FUTURE.

We have spoken to you of these great men, and of their greater deeds of one hundred years ago. As best we could we told you the wondrous story of the wondrous past. With your own eyes you see, and yourselves everywhere read, the open wide spread pages of the still more wondrous present. It only now and yet remains for me to ask you, and to ask myself, what of the future of this great land? Shall the young republic live? Shall it continue to grow? Shall it wax greater and stronger in the years, and the centuries, and the ages yet to come, as it has lived and grown and become great in the years and the century whose requiem dirge we have just sung? Or shall it like many of the republics, and kingdoms, and empires, and dynasties of the past, perish utterly from off the face of the earth, leaving not a name, not a vestige, not even a wreck behind it on the shores of time? By you and by me, and by all who are with us, and of us to-day, this question—this great question so full freighted with the welfare of the race, and the future of the world—must be answered, must be met. God grant that we answer it wisely and meet it well. Let us see to it that wrong be righted everywhere. Let us see to it that injustice and iniquity, and fraud and corruption in high places as in low, wherever found, and in whatever form—and of which "'tis true, 'tis pity, and pity 'tis 'tis true," the very air seems full to-day—be smitten down by the most righteous wrath, and driven out in the wilderness of punishment by the just indignation of an incensed and outraged people. Let us see to it that no shiboleth of party take precedence of truth and honor, and that no false gods of greed or gain have place and power over honesty and manhood, integrity and the right. So, my countrymen, the Republic shall live. So it shall continue to flourish and grow and its "bow abide in strength;" and so it shall become greater and stronger, and cover the earth with its beauty and all people with its blessings, until the latest syllable of recorded time. And so we, each for himself, conscious of highest duty best performed, can say to the shining white-robed hosts which to-day, even at this hour, are thronging the battlements of the skies and bending over us with their love from their far-away home beyond the stars—even from that celestial and Eternal City, whose walls are jasper and whose streets are gold—we, too, have fought the fight; we, too, have run the race; we, too, have kept the faith—and so, by the great blessing of God, you have not lived, you have not died in vain!

"Thou, too, sail on, Oh ship of state!
Sail on, O UNION strong and great!
Humanity, with all its fears,
With all the hopes of future years,
Is hanging breathless on thy fate!
We know what Master laid thy keel;
What Workman wrought thy ribs of steel,
Who made each mast, and sail and rope,
What anvils rang, what hammers beat;
In what a forge and what a heat
Were shaped the anchors of our hope!
Fear not each sudden sound and shock,
'Tis of the wave and not the rock,
'Tis but the flapping of the sail,
And not a rent made by the gale!
[illegible]
In spite of false lights on the shore,
Sail on, nor fear to breast the sea!
Our hearts, our hopes are all with thee;
Our hearts, our hopes, our prayers, our tears,
Our faith triumphant o'er our fears,
Are all with thee—are all with thee."

Tumultuous and long continued applause was given the honorable speaker when he took his seat, the audience being almost determined to have him up again.

The united singing societies, accompanied by the Great Western band, then gave the "Star Spangled Banner" in excellent style, after which J. Newton Gotthold, Esq., read the Declaration of Independence in a way that "brought down the house," he taking his seat amid a perfect storm of applause.

Here two changes in the programme were made. Instead of having "America" by the United singing socities, Col. Reaf's poem was read, and by himself, instead of Mr. Gotthold who was considerably hoarse. The poem was as follows:

"Introspection."

Throughout the land a glad shout runs,
Pealed by a mighty Nation;
Flags dance, bells sing, innocuous guns
Roar eager salutation.
With joy the bannered cities thrill;
Stored hearts unpack their treasures;
Wood, stream and valley, plain and hill,
Leap to heroic measures.

The roused air throbs with fervor, all
All the places have blithe seeming;
The tender skies hold festival,
The sun hath brighter beaming.
The glory of an hundred years
Breaks in proud speech of thunder;
And I, amid the epic cheers,
Listen, and brood, and ponder.

I ponder o'er the Days gone by,
With their dead tribulations;
And see the solemn Future lie
Sown thick with fresh probations;
And hear, beyond the jocund noise,
That rushes like a river,
The still persuasion of a Voice
Which speaks from the Forever.

Oh, well-beloved land, whose fame
All winds bear in their fleeting;
The stately music of whose Name
Far peoples are repeating,
As if the footsteps of sound
By comfortings were followed,
And smells of Freedom from the ground
By Freedom's footsteps hallowed—

Brave things and noble hast thou done;
Staunch helpings for the human;
Hale hopes hast strawed beneath the sun
For hopeless man and woman.
Crowned growths of grandeur have been thine,
And sunrise bursts of beauty;
And hearty draughts of Godlike wine
For Manlike thirsts of Duty.

And sacrifices that have wrung
The quick chords of existence;
And bloody woe of pulses strung
For Battle's steeled resistance;
And wastes where Heaven lowered black with wraths
Against thy coward, lapses,
And thorny search in coiling paths
Of perilous Perhapses.

And fit it is, and wise, and well,
This dear commemoration
Of winged upstrainings out from hell,
And eras of salvation—
To let thy ecstacies run free
In flowing jubilances,
And build tall odes for Liberty,
And Truth's significances.

But thou hast victories yet to win,
Harsh road of pain to travel,
With stress without and strife within,
Beset by beast and devil,
Before thy bruised feet crest the heights
That kiss the world's blue coping,
And Heaven for thee and thine ignites
The altars of thy hoping.

Thine affluent realms that stretch away
From ocean unto ocean;
The subtle lightnings that obey
Thy right hand's finest motion;
Thy ships that walk the utmost waves,
Thy thronging sways and splendors,
Thy consecrated household graves,
Thine hero-eyed defenders—

These are not thy finalities;
They are the tools for hewing
Thine august spirit and destinies,
Else thine agast undoing.
For lo! unless the inward Soul
Subdue the outward greatness,
The worms of ruin sap the whole
For mouldering desolateness.

Full oft on palace lintel-posts,
Whereat Success stands vaunting,
The fingers of invisible ghosts
Write the dread verdict—Wanting.
And though the plaudits and the praise
Of all men rise before thee,
Unmoved a Spirit waits always
To mark if thou art worthy.

Like whips thy missed Ideals urge
Fate's hounding Nemesises;
Like cliffs thy breezy gardens verge
On fathomless abysses.
The pillared cloud may burst in doom,
The shining wing may darken;
The flaming guidance may consume:—
O, land beloved, hearken!

Nathless, thou shalt not fall. Above
The righteous reparation
Of sin and sorrow, tears and love,
I see a newer nation,
Through balmy days of girding power,
And nights of calm ascension,
Expand into the perfect flower
Of God's Divine Intention.

Many passages were greeted with applause, and at its conlusion the audience testified its approval in an unmistakable manner.

"America" was sung by the united singing societies, accompanied by the band; the band played a lively tune; the singing societies gave "The Singers' Hymn." German, accompanied by the band, and Chairman Brunot again took the floor. He said he could not refrain from giving thanks for the audience, to the Centennial Committee and the Mayors of both cities, for getting up an old fashioned Fourth of July celebration. He suggested that the Mayor of Pittsburgh was present, and it might be well to hear from him.

Mayor McCarthy, in response to the numerous calls, stepped to the front. He said:

"It would give me great pleasure to speak to you here to-night, but being placed after my friend, Judge Kirkpatrick, who has delivered one of the most eloquent orations I ever listened to, whatever I might say would be stale, flat and unprofitable.' The audience, however, were not of his opinion and clapped their hands vigorously when he sat down.

The doxology was then sung by the audience, benediction pronounced by Rev. Frazier, and the audience dispersed.

Pyrotechnical.

The enthusiasm, which had been kept up from the minute the alarm bell noted the hour of 12 midnight Monday, had very perceptibly diminished at 8 o'clock Tuesday evening, and although thousands assembled at different points of observation to witness the several public Pyrotechnic displays to be made, the more boisterous and noisy element of the night previous was absent, doubtless having expended its force in the thirty-eight hours preceeding. The appearance of the two cities, taken as a whole, was magnificently grand. The public displays were, however, very inferior, and scarcely worthy of notice, the best being that from Cliff street, which was greatly improved by additions from individuals residing in the immediate neighborhood. That on Coal Hill was exceedingly meagre, and was witnessed by but a very few persons. The display from Monument Hill, Allegheny, was not what it should have been for the amount of money expended. There was nothing but rockets, red fire and Roman candles, all the finer and more artistic works being omitted.

At St. Philomena Church, Tenth ward, the effect was very fine, and much more attractive than at either of the points above named. The general display was kept up until half-past ten o'clock.

How the Anniversary Was Celebrated at Elizabeth—Four Thousand Persons Honor the Day—A Fine Street Demonstration—Flag Presentation by Miss Aggie Jones—The Exercises in the Grove.

The locomotive that drew the GAZETTE representative to Elizabeth, up the Monongahela river, by the Pittsburgh, Virginia & Charleston Railroad, on the morning of the Fourth, was perhaps the most gorgeously decorated piece of machinery that any of the railroads in the State could boast of on that day. The engine was almost completely hidden from view by its embellishments. Though profuse the adornments had been arranged in a manner so neat and tasty as to clearly show that those who had charge of them had a definite design in view, and did not work regardless of the attainment of ultimate beauty. The ornamentation was done by the ladies of Monongahela City, and could they have been on the train to observe the attention it attracted, and heard the numerous spontaneous expressions of pleasure, they must necessarily have been pleased. The writer will not attempt to fully describe the richness of the decorations. That would be a task demanding more space than he has to give it. The features that attracted the greatest attention were figures planted just in front of the headlight and representing General Washington and a Continental soldier, both arrayed "in their old regimentals." Somehow or other the ladies managed to endow Washington with a facial expression and a personal appearance that was quite natural, and even a school-boy could not have failed to tell instantly whom the dummy was intended to represent. Pointing diagonally from the engine, and just at the feet of the Continentals, were two small brass cannon. The engineer was proud of his engine and he had good reason for being so. All the train employes seemed to be completely possessed by the spirit of the day. This was particularly the case with the baggage master, whose desire to have all the fun and amusement circulating was irrepressible. He had gotten hold of a dinner bell, which he would ring vigorously and loudly at every farm house and living thing by the way, and from its jingling notes the very cattle on the hill-sides apparently caught the inspiration of the Centennial time. Whisking their tails in the air and elevating their hind quarters they started and pranced around the meadows to the harsh and inharmonious tune of mingled whistle and bell. It was evident to the traveler by rail that the observance of the Centennial Fourth was not confined to the cities and towns alone. The mowing machine was silent and the cradle and scythe were still. The laborers had deserted the already ripened and half uncut fields of grain, and all over the country side the undisturbed quietude of nature told that man had deserted nature's haunts and sought enjoyment and recreation chiefly in centers of population.

A WELCOME TO ALL.

"Welcome" was the hospitable word, stretched in large letters across the street, that in a degree indicated to the stranger the hearty and generous reception that would be accorded him by the citizens of Elizabeth. He could not tell how wholly welcome he was until he had mingled with the people and learned that for the time their houses and appurtenances were his. Every door was open to bid him enter, and at every table he was free to sit and partake of all that it contained. All the dwellings and stores were enriched with decorations, some to a greater and others to a lesser extent, which had been done under the supervision of Geo. Roberts, Jr., Thos. Duke, Fred. Gleason, Joseph S. Taylor, J. B. McCawley, R. C. Snowden, Aaron Walker, F. C. McGinley, Alvin Patterson and Wilson Smith. In the center of two intersecting streets a pole had been erected, and from the top of it to the houses on the four adjacent corners were suspended festoons of evergreen. Everywhere flags fluttered in the breeze, and it was a source of sincere regret to all that the heavy rain which commenced during the early part of the afternoon interfered in a measure with the culminating ceremonies that had been arranged, and made it impossible to continue the festivities in the grove until night-fall. Monongahela City also turned out her beauty and bravery to swell the throng at Elizabeth, and those who did not go there came to this city and were swallowed up in the restless thousands that surged and swayed through the streets. Elizabeth warmly welcomed and generously entertained between four and five thousand people, including her own residents. The celebration of the day, and the occurrences of the night previous were but a repetition, though on a smaller scale, of what occurred in Pittsburgh. The borough council had patriotically repealed the ordinance prohibiting the use of fire works, and accordingly the boys and every body else were at liberty to indulge in that amusement to their hearts content. That they took advantage of the opportunity is attested by hundreds of people who spent a sleepless night.

THE STREET DEMONSTRATION.

By nine o'clock in the morning all who intended to witness and participate in the ceremonies had arrived in the borough, and the various divisions of the parade had formed on the streets allotted to them. Everything being in readiness the procession started and marched in the following order: Chief Marshal, M. M. Wilson; Chief of Staff, J. B. Copeland; Assistant Marshals, J. H. Graham, T. P. Walker, Jas. McCune J. P. Weddell, Jas. Abraham, T. W. Martin, Chris. Geauf, H. E. Miller, Isaac Wall, Samuel Scott, Wm. McKnight, Wm. McCracken and Joseph Speer; Standard Bearer, Joseph McConnell; Police, B. H. Paul, Chief, J. B. Hamilton, Jas. S. Walker, Clark Abraham, Aaron Walker, A. Malone, Isaac Wall, Wm. McCracken, T. W. Martin, J. H. Graham and Thos. P. Walker; Monongahela city Light Guards, under command of Capt. J. D. V. Hazzard; the Keystone Guards, colored, of Monongahela city, under command of Capt. Wm. Catlin; the Elliott Light Infantry, under command of Capt. Linn Elliott; cavalcade of seventy-five horsemen; many citizens in carriages; wagon containing thirteen young girls dressed in white, representing the colonies; another wagon in which were thirty-six boys, appropriately arrayed, representing the States; citizens on foot and in carriages; one hundred uniformed boys carrying flags and wreaths; citizens and speakers in vehicles. The parade was much more imposing than can be made to appear on paper, and was frequently greeted with manifestations of approval. The soldiers from Monongahela City were present by special invitation. They, together with the Elliott Light Infantry, made a specially fine appearance and fully sustained the reputation they bear in the Division to which they belong.

FLAG PRESENTATION.

A very pleasant episode, which enhanced the enjoyment of the day materially, occurred while the procession was marching over its allotted route. It was halted in front of the residence of Caleb McCune, Esq, when Miss Aggie Jones stepped forward bearing an elegant flag. It had been made by the ladies of the borough for presentation to the citizens, and upon Miss Jones, a daughter of Col. Wm. Jones, who figured prominently as a compromise candidate in the Shrievalty difficulty of a year or so ago, had been imposed the duty of presenting the banner. This she did in the following brief but neat and appropriate speech. Addressing her remarks to General Lightburn she said:

"Allow me to present to the people of Elizabeth, through you, their representative, this flag from the ladies of our borough. Beautiful flag that has been our standard for the last hundred years, may it still wave on the breeze when we are here no more. The star-spangled banner is dear to the hearts of all Americans. With it for our ensign we have achieved great victories, and we will still go on for we cannot fail so long as the stars and stripes float over us. On the second Centennial celebration of our country's birth-day may prosperity smile upon the land and a joyous people gather themselves under the folds of the flag of the free."

The response was made by General J. A. J. Lightburn. He said he was happy to receive such a beautiful flag from such fair hands, and he had no doubt but that the men of Elizabeth would endeavor to carefully preserve it, not only as a memento of the Centennial anniversary of the nation's natal day, but as a tribute of respect and esteem from the ladies, whom it is the duty of brave and true men always to defend.

Both speeches were enthusiastically applauded. The procession then resumed its march and proceeded to the grove, a beautiful spot contiguous to the town.

ORATION, HISTORY AND MUSIC.

In the woods a meeting was organized by the election of the following officers:

President—Gen. J. A. J. Lightburn.

Vice Presidents—R. B. Abrams, Samuel McCune, J. M. Montgomery, R. P. Penny, Capt. J. D. V. Hazzard, James Woods, J. N. O'Neill, Capt. R. M. Boyd, Capt. Wm. Catlin, Col. J. B. Copeland and Richard Sanders.

Secretaries—J. H. Graham, W. E. Thompson, R. T. Wiley and J. H. Scott.

The exercises were opened with the singing of the 100th Psalm by a chorus of one hundred voices, followed by Rev. J. K. Cramer, who delivered an eloquent prayer. Other airs rendered by the Elizabeth Quartette were "Hail Columbia," "Eighteen Hundred and Seventy-six," "Hand in Hand," and "Song of a Thousand Years." The Declaration of Independence was read by Prof. L. B. Welsh, of Coal Bluff, Washington county, and the history of the borough of Elizabeth and vicinity by Mr. L. H. Norfolk. The oration, which was delivered by Mr. John H. Kerr, of Pittsburgh, was a fine specimen of oratory and a graceful and finished literary effort. He congratulated the citizens of Elizabeth, "natives of a borough almost as old as the Republic itself, that, true to that devotion to country which sent your bravest and best to the tented field in the nation's defence, you have forsaken your business and varied pursuits and have come up from every walk and condition of life, roseate youth, mature manhood, venerable age, in numbers hard to estimate, and with music vibrating the air, to celebrate with appropriate ceremonies the one hundredth birth-day of American Independence."

After briefly but most eloquently reviewing the marvellous physical, intellectual, moral and political growth of the country, the speaker concluded as follows:

"What reason can calculate the riches, what imagination compass the grandeur of the Republic at the end of the century just dawning if we prove but true to our trust. Then our territory will stretch from the Polar seas to the valley of the Amazon, and high over all shall float the bright banner of the free, with a hundred stars upon its azure field and without a stain upon its stripes.

'I see the living tide roll on, it crowns with flaming towers
The icy capes of Labrador, the Spaniard's land of flowers.
It streams beyond the splintered ridge that parts the Northern showers,
From eastern rock to sunset wave the boundless continent is ours.'"

THE DINNER.

At a banquet the dinner is always first and the literary excercises follow, but at a rural gathering this order is invariably reversed, the intellectual man being feasted before the demands of his grosser nature are heeded. The question as to which is most conducive to pleasure the writer will leave to others to settle, and proceed to state that the arrangements made to feed the four thousand people that had congregated at Elizabeth were so ample and complete that none left the grove hungry. The dinner was disposed of immediately after the oration of Mr. Kerr. A rough table had been constructed under the trees in the shape of a square, and upon it was piled every substantial product of cookery and bakery known to the thrifty and intelligent housewives of that neighborhood. In addition was a barbecued ox weighing four hundred and sixty pounds, also three roasted lambs and two roasted hogs. To the butchers of Elizabeth, under the supervision of Mr. Philip Bohlander, had been entrusted the duty of getting the carcass of the steer in condition for deglutition. They commenced their labor about nine o'clock on Monday morning and by the morning of the Fourth the object of their solicitude and skill was ready to eat. When the hungry hundreds got at it they left nothing but the bones. It was stripped as clean as though birds of prey had been feasting upon it.

It was a matter of sincere regret to all that about half-past one o'clock, within an hour after dinner, the rain clouds gathered and bursted and let fall such a flood of water as had been unknown to that vicinity for months. The storm came up so suddenly that it took the people unawares and prevented them from seeking better shelter than the trees of the forest and the slight dinner tables afforded, but these they were obliged to be content with. When the rain ceased not over a dozen persons on the ground had a stitch of dry clothes upon them. The trees and ground being too wet to admit of remaining in the woods, and there being no prospect of a sun to dispel the moisture, the leafy forest was forsaken. The people betook themselves to town, and the celebration was practically at an end.

CONCLUDING PARAGRAPHS.

In the evening there was a brilliant display of fireworks from flats moored in the river in front of town. The Committee on Arrangements had invested several hundred dollars in pyrotechnics and of course there was a gathering from all quarters to witness their discharge.

On the west side of the river, about a mile and a half below West Elizabeth, the people celebrated the day by holding a grand picnic, at which a speech was delivered by Mr. T. F. Weddell, editor of the Elizabeth *Herald*. When our reporter passed this place on the upward bound train the woods were alive with joyous and gladsome people in holiday attire, and the hillsides echoed with their gleeful shouts. When he returned in the evening a solitary boy sat motionless in the swing and not a sound disturbed the stillness. The magical rain had worked this metamorphose.

A festival at Elizabeth in the evening concluded the day's festivities. It was attended by nearly everybody in town, and proved to be quite a success. The young lady who was successful in disposing of the most articles and therefore reporting as a result the largest amount of money was Miss Annie O'Neill. Her sister, Miss Jennie O'Neill, was the next most successful sales lady.

The troops and other visitors from Monongahela city returned home on the steamer "Elizabeth," occupying the time in tripping the light fantastic.

The representative of the GAZETTE acknowledges his indebtedness for courtesies to Mr. J. H. Graham, Mr. Emory Thompson, Dr. Shafer and others.

The "Housekeeper" of Our Health.
The liver is the great depurating or blood cleansing organ of the system. Set the great housekeeper of our health at work, and the foul corruptions which gender in the blood and rot out, as it were, the machinery of life, are gradually expelled from the system. For this purpose Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, with small daily doses of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets are pre-eminently the articles needed. They cure every kind of humor from the worst scrofula to the common pimple, blotch or eruption. Great eating ulcers kindly heal under their mighty curative influences. Virulent blood poisons that lurk in the system are by them robbed of their terrors, and by their persevering and somewhat protracted use the most tainted system may be completely renovated and built up anew. Enlarged glands, tumors and swellings dwindle away and disappear under the influence of their great resolvents. Sold by all dealers in medicines.
"Claude, a child about three years old, was greatly afflicted with sores on his legs and feet, so that he could not wear his shoes and stockings. Had a great deal of trouble with him. Had tried many remedies ineffectually. At last we tried the Golden Medical Discovery, and in about three weeks he was entirely cured, his sores were all healed, and health much improved.
Respectfully yours. J. W. BOYER,
Vermillion, Elgar Co., Ill. Jan. 29th 1875."

Eagle Shoe Store,
85 Smithfield street, cheapest in the world.

Silk Sacques.
Shawls, Marseilles Quilts and Lace Curtains, selling at greatly reduced prices, at
H. J. LYNCH'S,
No. 95 Market street.

We Shall Offer
special inducements this week in our fine silk striped, plaid and brocade Hernanis.
HUGUS & HACKE,
Fifth avenue and Market street.

Eagle Shoe Store,
85 Smithfield street, cheapest in the World.

Saw Dust.
For horse bedding and ice men, at Herr's Island Saw mill, Eighth ward, Allegheny City.

While over in Allegheny to-morrow call at Brown's, No. 164 Federal street, and get a saucer of his delicious Ice Cream.

Eagle Shoe Store,
85 Smithfield street, cheapest in the World.

Boys don't hang around the corners talking to the girls on the Fourth, but go to Brown's, No. 164 Federal street, and treat them to ice cream and berries.

Eagle Shoe Store,
85 Smithfield street, cheapest in the World.

After Eating a saucer of Brown, the Confectioner's ice cream, you will have no other. The only place to get it in the two cities is at No. 164 Federal street, Allegheny.

Eagle Shoe Store,
85 Smithfield street, cheapest in the world.

HOMOEOPATHIC.
Medicines and Publications.
The only place to get reliable and pure Homoeopathic Preparations is at George W Backofen's, No. 151 Smithfield street, above Sixth avenue.

Eagle Shoe Store,
85 Smithfield street, cheapest in the World.

DIED.

McCARGO—On Tuesday, July 4th, 1876, at 1 o'clock P. M., ETHEL SAYLE, infant daughter of David and Ellen S. McCargo, aged 5 months and 21 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, at Hazelwood, 23d ward, THIS AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock. Carriages will leave the office of H. Samson, 19 Seventh avenue, at one o'clock.

FLOERSHEIM — On Wednesday morning, RUBY, youngest daughter of S. and J. Floersheim, aged 15 months.

Funeral TO-DAY, at 2 P. M., from the residence of the parents, corner Resaca street and Taylor avenue, Allegheny.

GAYTONS—Wednesday, July 5, at 10 A. M., MARY, daughter of Hugh and Mary Gaytons, aged 7 months and 18 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 12 Seventh street, at 3 o'clock THIS AFTERNOON.

HUNNINGS—On Tuesday evening, July 4th, 1876, E. J. VICTORIA, wife of March Hunnings, and daughter of the late Samuel Vandergrift, in the 39th year of her age.

Funeral from the residence of her husband, at Bellevue, on FRIDAY MORNING at 10 o'clock. Carriages will leave the office of H. Samson, undertaker, 19 Seventh avenue, at 9 o'clock.

STEWART—At 9:15 P. M., July 4th, 1876, Mrs. ANNA MARY, wife of James I. Stewart, aged 18 years, 11 month and 8 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her husband, No. 8 Main street, Allegheny, at 10 A. M., TO-DAY.